FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 027 *7 February 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Text of 'Arafat Interview With Beirut AN-NAHAR [3 Feb] A 1
Palestinian Delegations Plan Moscow, Arab Tour in February A 11

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Arab Gulf Information Ministers Conference Opens C 1

KUWAIT

PDRY's Isma'il Holds Press Conference Before Departure C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda 7 February C 2

UAE

AEUC Sec Gen Fakhri Qadduri Arrives 6 Feb C 2

YEMEN--YAR

Soviet Planes Resume Flights Over Saudi Arabia C 2

EGYPT

Ghali Says Atherton Mission 'Purely Technical' D 1
Legislative Committees Support Government's Policy D 3
Commentator on Future of Israeli-Egyptian Negotiations D 3

IRAQ

Official Visit of Yugoslav President Tito Continues E 1
Saddam Husayn-Tito Talks E 1
Ma'ruf-Tito Talks [TANJUG] E 1
Tito Meets Yugoslavs in Iraq [TANJUG] E 2
Ba'th Party, LCY Sign Cooperation Protocol E 4
Coordination, Integration Discussed With Syrian Oil Officials E 4

JORDAN

Amman Paper Warns Against Superpower Interference in Mideast [JORDAN TIMES 7 Feb] F 1

LEBANON

Interior Minister, Governor, UNIFIL Commander Meet G 1
VOL Reports Security Situation in Beirut, Al-Biqa' G 1
Sham'un on Lebanese Front Meeting, Franjiyah Statement G 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Tripoli Marchers Voice Solidarity With Iranian Revolution I 1
Khomeyni, People's Congress Official Hold Talks 31 Jan I 1

MOROCCO

King Hassan Delivers Speech at Marrakech Meeting 5 Feb I 1

ISRAEL

Cabinet To Discuss U.S. Proposals Soon N 1
Minister Sharon Interviewed on Peace Talks, Settlements N 2
Further on Sharon Remarks N 4
Gur Speaks on Peace Talks, U.S. Stance N 5
Plans for Judaea, Samaria Settlements May Be Frozen N 6
[MA'ARIV 6 Feb]
El Al Cancels Tehran Flights on Security Grounds N 6
Iranian UNIFIL Troops Ask for Help in Leaving Lebanon N 7
West Bank Students Attack Israeli Students [MA'ARIV 6 Feb] N 7

IRAN

Bakhtiar Addresses Majlis on Constitution's Validity R 1
Cabinet To Discuss Iran's Withdrawal From CENTO R 2
Further Report R 2
Newspapers Warned Against Libelling Armed Forces R 3
Labor Ministry Urges Workers To Prepare for Elections R 3
Proconstitution Party To Meet 7 February R 4
New Communist Party of Iran Established R 4
Members of Revolutionary Council, Bazargan Cabinet Listed R 5
Mehdi Bazargan Meets With British Journalist R 6
[London THE GUARDIAN 7 Feb]
Khomeyni Talks With Visiting Lawyers, Judges R 7
Khomeyni Comments on Islamic Republic, Gas, Oil R 7
[Rome L'ESPRESSO 28 Jan]
Demonstrations on 6 February 'Peaceful' Except in Zahedan R 10
Tehran Governorate Changes Curfew Hours R 10
Demonstrations Take Place in Tehran, Other Cities on 7 Feb R 11
Armed Group Attacks Radio, TV Center at Sanandaj R 11
Japanese Workers Leave, Joint Projects Stagnate [AFP] R 11

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Desai Returns to Delhi From Sri Lanka Visit S 1
Vajpayee Warns U.S. Against Arming Pakistan S 1
AFP Notes Reaction in India to Bhutto Derdict S 1

PAKISTAN

Karachi Explains Supreme Court Verdict in Bhutto Case S 2
Dacca on Bhutto Review Request, Demonstrations S 4
London: Bhutto's Son Warns of Civil War S 4
Dacca: Pakistan Radio Asks People To Turn in Arms S 4

TEXT OF 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW WITH BEIRUT AN-NAHAR

JN051148 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 3 Feb 79 pp 1, 9 JN

[Text of interview given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Michel Abu Jawdah and Nabil Nasir of AN-NAHAR--date and place of interview not indicated]

[Text] Following the meetings of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in Damascus, the unity steps between Syria and Iraq and the return of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the developments in Iran, Yasir 'Arafat's views on these developments are important because each of these developments is linked with the Palestinian issue.

AN-NAHAR had a lengthy meeting with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting dealt with these subjects at this current and crucial period during which the Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli talks have been suspended and new realities concerning Arab-U.S. relations have ensured.

As far as Egypt is concerned, 'Arafat said that As-Sadat had relinquished Egypt's rights and tried to impose on the Arabs a humiliating peace. He added "that the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement is a strategic outcome following the collapse of the Egyptian front."

Regarding Iran, 'Arafat noted that the Palestinian revolution had wagered on Khomeyni whereas others had wagered on the shah. He said that the Iranian revolution has reversed the U.S. balance. He added that current U.S. policy fluctuates between speeding up the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and refraining from or delaying this.

'Arafat was eager to stress that recent events in the area enhance the argument of Saudi King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd about President Carter's policy.

He described the relations between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian resistance as "good." He expressed the resistance's readiness to implement all the agreements signed between the two sides. He stressed that the basic dialog in Lebanon should be an intra-Lebanese dialog. He warned against intensive military concentrations in southern Lebanon.

He accused the apparatus directly connected with Israeli Prime Minister Begin of assassinating Abu Hasan. He pointed out that this kind of operation cannot take place without the consent of the CIA.

The following is the text of the questions and answers:

[Question] Following the 14th PNC session and in light of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the events in Iran--and these are linked with the basic issue, namely, the Palestinian cause--how can we view these two events in terms of their impact on returning the cause from the Camp David labyrinths to practical revolutionary clarity?

[Answer] There is no doubt that 1978 witnessed tremendous events. At the beginning of that year, Brzezinski said "goodby to the PLO." We recall how Israel moved a third of its army to the south of Lebanon and waged a war aimed at annihilating the PLO, the PLO leadership and the PLO forces. My reply to Brzezinski was "goodby to U.S. interests," because the PLO is the difficult figure in the Middle East equation. There came the war in the south, and the organization and the revolution came out stronger than they had expected.

They asked for a cease-fire for the first time. It was not we who asked for this. Instead of being diminished, the organization became a figure associated with talk about fighting and the UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 through Dr Kurt Waldheim and Gen Emmanuel Erskine. This figure was not wiped out within hours as they had expected.

What exposed their failure was that 'Ezer Weizman, in his press conference at 0830 on the day of the attack on the south, claimed that the battle was over and that only a few pockets remained to be wiped out in a few hours. But the battle continued for 8 days instead of 8 hours, as they had planned. Afterward, the Camp David agreement came. They thought they would be able to impose something on the Palestinians and the Arabs. They thought they could impose self-rule on the Palestinians. While Carter rejected Ian Smith's plan stipulating the participation of the South Rhodesian blacks in the government, he accepted self-rule for us, which is no more than a local administration that does not give the Palestinians anything. Here lies the discrepancy between his one stand of rejecting participation in Rhodesia and accepting administrative rule of unknown dimensions, trends and future for the Palestinians. They thought at the same time that their agreement with As-Sadat would dictate the Arab will and that nobody could disobey.

The Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement helped to a great extent to render the Arab summit conference in Baghdad successful. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit in Damascus and the serious and important political decisions made there for the first time led to strategic results on the Arab and international levels. These have contributed fully to the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the convocation of the summit conference in Baghdad. For the first time since the formation of the Arab League, the Arabs met without Egypt after the president of the Egyptian regime took his unilateral decision challenging the Arab will. Carter believed that this action would be a blow to any Arab countermove. The Baghdad conference took place to give the Arab stand new dimensions. All Arabs, including those with ties of friendship or common interests with the United States, have rejected Camp David and its results. As-Sadat threw down the gauntlet before the Arab nation by claiming that the Arabs never meet without Egypt, but they met. We do not meet without the Egypt with which we are familiar, but we meet without it when its president wants to impose the humiliating reconciliation and degrading conditions which he accepted at Camp David. As-Sadat is now in trouble because of Articles IV and VI with which he mortgaged Egypt's will. I do not want to speak about the harm he did to the Palestinians. This is taken for granted and agreed upon on the Arab, international and Palestinian levels. But he mortgaged Egypt's will by means of Article VI of the Camp David agreement, which gives priority to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement over any Egyptian-Arab or non-Arab agreements. This means that Egypt, which led the league, is now requested to leave the league--Egypt, whose armed forces chief of staff is the Arab League's assistant secretary general and thus is the chief of staff of the Arab armies according to the joint Arab defense agreement. Egypt is also requested to give up all of its Arab commitments. It is here that the strategic importance of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement becomes evident. There are many people who speak about this rapprochement, about the extent of its seriousness and concern for the Palestinian cause. However, if we view this issue from an objective pan-Arab angle, we discover that the mere declaration of this rapprochement is a gain for Palestine. This is because there is no way to strategically compensate in military, human, and economic terms for the Egyptian front's temporary collapse except by the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement.

Egypt's absence can only be compensated for if Iraq offers its army and capabilities, which are war capabilities. This is because Iraq is the second richest Arab country in oil. This is the only strategic compensation to our Arab nation in the temporary absence of the Egyptian capability.

Then came the most important event which reversed the balance in the Middle East, namely, the Iranian revolution. The Iranian revolution is bound to the Palestinian revolution by the strongest and deepest ties. Ever since the first indication, we have supported this revolution. This has been at great cost. The situation in Iran reversed the U.S. balance from the viewpoint of the international strategy in the Middle East. It is well-known that the strongest U.S. pivot in the area was the Iranian pivot. This is the pivot which said yes to the United States and to As-Sadat and which said to As-Sadat: "I will give oil to Israel." It is also the same pivot which said to the United States: "I support your policy in the area," a policy which ignores the Palestinian people's rights. The stand of the Iranian revolution reversed the equation completely, reversed the U.S. equation strategically and not tactically. This is because the United States still views the Camp David events as the basis for dealings in the Middle East. The Iranian revolution took place with its clear stand toward Israel--no oil to Israel and no relations with it; and yes to the Palestinian revolution and people. This reversed the equation. For this reason, I say that a ferocious attack is being launched against the Iranian revolution. The continued Israeli analyses of and commentaries about what is taking place in Iran clearly demonstrate the importance of this revolution concerning our Arab area. We deduce from all this that the revolution in Iran, the outcome of the Baghdad summit, the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and Steadfastness and Confrontation Front conference are the mainstays that have greatly compensated for the strategic imbalance that ensued after Camp David.

[Question] Did the Baghdad summit, the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the Iranian revolution lead the United States to reconsider what has occurred since 1973, during the Nixon, Ford and Carter eras, which has been summed up as policy acceptable in the Middle East?

[Answer] He who follows what is being written in U.S. papers, which are the mouthpieces of the U.S. administration, can observe that there is a debate on this subject. There are still two theories in the United States--the necessity of speeding up the signing of the Blair House and Camp David agreements with Egypt, to end the problem on the Egyptian front and to allow efforts to move to other fronts; or the uselessness of signing the agreement between Egypt and Israel because this will remain ink on paper due to the enormous changes which have taken place after Camp David on the Arab and international levels, whether in Cambodia, China or in the relations between the great powers, that is, international detente. Tangible changes occurred in 1978. The special UN session in March 1978 on disarmament and the meeting held in Yugoslavia in this respect failed to develop matters as they were previously planned. But change took place in international relations and in international detente.

[Question] You have sent a message to U.S. President Carter. Is this the end of the road with the U.S. administration at present? Or has there been a reply from Carter and what are the contents of the message carried by U.S. Representative Findley?

[Answer] When the proper time comes, I will disclose the contents of this message. This is because the message is very important in terms of Palestinian views. I was frank with Carter. I can disclose some of what I told him: There has been a retreat in U.S. policy from the beginning of his office until Camp David. Carter initially spoke about the national homeland and then he accepted self-rule at Camp David. The human rights cause came to a standstill when Palestinian rights were involved. There are other things that I will disclose in due time.

[Question] There is an opinion that under current international circumstances and due to domestic U.S. conditions, the United States is incapable of giving the Palestinians more than it has thus far. Is this justified?

[Answer] Why have the Americans agreed to give Israel such an arms arsenal? I am an advocate of the viewpoint that there is no Israeli lobby in America. Rather, there is a U.S. lobby in Israel. I will give you an example. The Greek lobby in the United States is stronger than the Israeli lobby. Nevertheless, the Greek lobby failed to influence U.S. policy toward Cyprus. Why is it that the lobby that is stronger and enjoys the sympathy of the American people cannot influence the policy pursued by the United States in Cyprus? And they speak of an Israeli lobby that can influence U.S. policy in the Middle East. This policy conflicts with U.S. interests in the area. I believe that the U.S. administration feels that its interests lie with Israel and not with the Arab nation. This is due to weak Arab stands.

[Question] If we prove that Egypt is neither serving U.S. policy nor benefiting it; and if we say that three oil countries have relations with the Palestinian revolution, namely Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Iran, in addition to North Africa; and if Israel is the horse upon which U.S. policy in the area is betting, is there any possibility of an oil reply to this U.S. wagering? And can this oil greatly influence Israel?

[Answer] Unless the United States feels that its interests are directly threatened not only by oil but by the petrodollar as well, it will not change its policy. If the oil and the oil money have so far failed to influence these interests, how can we ask the United States to change its policy? Thus, there should be a new Arab policy for reassessing its stand toward the United States. The serious and important resolutions adopted by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus referred to this particular point. These resolutions made the strategic distinction on both the Arab and international levels.

[Question] Why is there no frank Arab confrontation regarding what you said about oil and oil money?

[Answer] This is a difficult question. You can ask the oil people, among whom, regrettably, I do not belong.

[Question] Some people are saying that there could be a contradiction between what is taking place in Iran and the Saudi policy pursued at the Baghdad summit, and the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. Do you support this opinion?

[Answer] I see no contradiction if all are moving in the Palestinian direction. This is because of the Palestinian common denominator. If this Palestinian common denominator continues to be the important focus of the three forces you mentioned, there will be no contradiction. Here lies the importance of the Palestinian revolution and its role, which has not yet been appreciated by the United States.

[Question] As far as the Iranian revolution is concerned, did either Arab or international sides ask you to clear the air between them and the leaders of this revolution?

[Answer] Why do you say clear the air? Why isn't there more adherence to what has been and is still being announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni? If the Iranian situation continues to be so, and I believe it will, there will be no contradiction if the other sides adopt the same situation. That is what we call the Palestinian common denominator, the difficult figure in the Middle East equation. I did not say the Arab equation, but the difficult figure in the Middle East equation.

In 1977 I said during the 13th PNC session in Cairo that the distance between Bab el Mandeb and Cyprus is not geographical but political and that the Palestinian revolution stands between. There was no problem then at Bab el Mandeb. Many of our brothers were surprised when I said this, but the ensuing events proved the importance and gravity of my statements. I say now that what happened in 1978 was contrary to the U.S. administration's wishes. The important and serious resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, the Baghdad summit, the events in Iran and the Palestinian revolution's stand toward this equation will govern this march and confirm what we mean when we say that the Palestinian issue is the difficult figure in the Middle East equation.

[Question] If the U.S. policy had not rushed after the Blair House and Camp David negotiations and instead postponed all this, and if the Iranian stand--in case Khomeyni's movement comes to power--becomes a prominent one toward Israel, what is the possibility of the other Arab move? Will it wait for the U.S. stand or will it do something?

[Answer] When Kissinger was asked why he followed an incremental policy, he answered: One step leads to repercussions upon which I build the second step. I say no harm is done if we consider such a policy because events in the area will yield unseen interactions. These unseen events, which the Palestinian revolution views with a certain transparency, will bring about a quantitative and qualitative accumulation that will either change U.S. policy in the region or force this policy to change its course.

When the revolution broke out in Iran, the Palestinian revolution was the first to support it publicly. This was ridiculed by many who were wagering on the shah. We were wagering on Khomeyni, considering him the proper popular revolutionary current. Time proved the soundness of our insight.

[Question] Where do Libya and Algeria stand regarding what is taking place between Syria and Iraq for the sake of the Palestinian cause?

[Answer] There is something called geopolitics. Algeria's geographical remoteness makes it difficult for it to have more than a limited participation in any strategic action with regard to Israel. However, there is no doubt that its political and oil weight is an assisting factor.

At this juncture, I would like to say that I was not surprised at the results of the national conference of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN]. I was one of those who knew that this would be what was going to happen. Moreover, I consider the success of our Algerian brothers--amidst the complicated circumstances confronting them--and their attainment of this result as a triumph providing grist for the Palestinian mill.

Algeria in its present form is a continuation of the course charted by President Boumediene, who said: "I am with Palestine, whether oppressed or oppressor." My brothers on the Algerian political scene give me reassurance. The Algerian stand has thus far been a success, as I expected from the people of the 1 and 1/2 million martyrs. It is also a continuation of the slogan that they always reiterate, namely, that they do not consider their victory complete without the victory of the Palestinian revolution.

Algeria will continue to play a role but it requires some time to establish its new situation. The situation there is not all new, but is a continuation of the Arab and Palestinian line drawn up by Boumediene for Algerian policy. A reading of the resolutions passed by the FLN conference on Palestine confirms that they are strong, frank and unequivocal, as Algeria has always been in its Palestinian stand.

[Question] How do you view the geography of Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon?

[Answer] Have you forgotten Palestine? It is true that we have no geographic area. However, our area is as important if not more so than any other. Ours is the human force in the region in which we move on both the Palestinian and Arab levels--hence, the importance of the Palestinian revolution. The Palestinian revolution's geographic area consists of human beings. They comprise the most important geography. It is the geography of prophethood and ideologies. Christ had no geographical area in which to move, nor had Moses nor the parties with their ideologies.

[Question] During the 14th PNC session, there was some sharp argument on the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog. You in Fatah have your own viewpoints. Do you believe that this dialog will be effective in keeping Jordan completely away from the Camp David projects?

[Answer] Fatah has proved its farsightedness in everything. We were the first to start the revolution and, with my respects and appreciation, the others then joined. The revolution's originators have a comprehensive outlook. Their outlook is deeper than that of others because it deals with the roots. We are not disparaging anyone at all. We had an agreement with Jordan and they opposed that. It was then proved that our agreement with Jordan was important. We reached agreement with Lebanon and they opposed it as well. Now we have agreements with Syria, Egypt and Iraq, both political and military agreements. They also opposed this in the past. They opposed my going to the United Nations. My trip there proved to be very important. They are still opposed to the opening of a PLO information bureau in New York. I know how important the opening of such a bureau will be.

Concerning our relations with Jordan, they are not based only on Jordan's rejection of Camp David. It is one of the important points in Palestinian-Jordanian relations. During the Baghdad summit conference, Jordan took a clear position against Camp David.

If this Jordanian stand is the only positive Jordanian position, it is still a strong and sufficient reason for continuing my relations with Jordan. My relations with Jordan are not based only on the Camp David issue. They are based on the 1.25 million Palestinians in Jordan. My relations with Jordan are connected with the occupied homeland and with the 600 km (between Jordan and Israel). My relations with Jordan form the belt extending from Elat to An-Naqurah.

[Question] When Brzezinski said goodby to the PLO you proved your political and military presence. Now after the PNC meeting there is a subjective need to answer this remark by saying: The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Is this feeling present?

[Answer] I would say that we proved our military and political power. After Brzezinski's remark, Andrew Young and Harold Saunders were forced to state the opposite, that the United States does not want the PLO but that the PLO is a reality that cannot be overlooked. Saunders even said that there cannot be a solution without taking the full aspirations of the Palestinian people into consideration. We have not only proven our military strength but our political power as well.

During the confrontation and steadfastness summit I said that we were not five sides but a sweeping current. They belittled us. But the end of 1978 proved what I had said to be true, because in the Baghdad summit the whole Arab nation rejected Camp David. We are not direct partners in the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement whether this was desired by them or by us. We are a natural extension of this rapprochement. We were effective at the Baghdad summit.

Concerning the events in Iran, we are linked by strategic, allied and holy bonds with the Iranian people and their revolution and leadership. As I have said, Palestine has been the common denominator that combined all these parties.

Our latest national council meeting had a basic, important impact. Its importance derives not only from the resolutions it unanimously adopted, such as the political, organizational and financial programs, the program on occupied land and on the dialog with Jordan, nor only from the council's unanimous agreement to the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog, but also because this revolution has proven its ability to maintain the Palestinians' independence. This is a new birth, no less important than the 1965 birth, "the start of the revolution." For if the Palestinian revolution or the PLO lose sight of this fact, they will become mere figures in both Arab and non-Arab circles.

The most important thing that the National Council session expressed is that we have proven that there is a Palestinian decision with Palestinian roots, independence and personality and that there are people who will fight to defend it. This is the greatest victory that emerged from the National Council session. This more than affirms what I have maintained, that the Palestinian figure is the difficult and basic one in the Middle East issue and has increased in brilliance.

[Question] Do the latest developments strengthen King Khalid's and Prince Fahd's stance toward President Carter or not?

[Answer] They strengthen the stand of King Khalid and Prince Fahd toward U.S. policy because they can tell Carter that this is the result of your policy despite all the attempts of the Arabs friendly to you. What have we given and what have you taken?

With your policy you have destroyed the situation in the area. The Arab nation gave you a great deal but took nothing in return. This is the strongest card King Khalid and Prince Fahd hold in the face of all U.S. statements and policy.

[Question] Is it possible to enter through this loophole and again tell the Europeans that the Camp David policy has ended?

[Answer] We must first know a specific thing, the nature of U.S.-European differences concerning Camp David. As far as I know, Carter told his allies at Guadeloupe that the only U.S. stand toward the Israeli-Arab problem is the Camp David agreement. Regrettably, this stubborn stand taken by Carter still governs U.S. policy. Though there might be differences between the European and U.S. stands, the Europeans are forced to cope with the U.S. stand. Naturally we must make efforts to affect the European stand, but we must not believe that things will be easy. When I said that this is going to be a year of fire I meant fire. However, I also said that there will be light and hope after the fire.

[Question] Is it possible to launch a political attack to draw Egypt back to the Arab fold?

[Answer] The Baghdad summit resolutions and spirit call for continuing pressure on Egypt to cause it to emerge from the conspiratorial link against the Arab nation. The 5 billion dollars the Arabs offered to Egypt; the addresses to the Egyptian people, the Egyptian political forces, the Egyptian grouping, the Wafdists, the Muslim Brotherhood, the Army, the former members of the Revolution Command Council and the ordinary Egyptian citizen, are intended to tell them that the Israelis hope to invade Egypt economically. The Israelis are thinking of establishing a beer brewery in Egypt and even of exporting beer to Egypt. There is no backward country that accepts this logic, let alone Egypt, which has the greatest number of technicians in the Arab world.

[Question] Regarding the situation in Lebanon and Lebanese-Palestinian relations, some people say that the current state of these relations is not very good, and that, if there are good points, they are of secondary importance. In light of the Baghdad summit and the current developments in the area, why can't there be a Lebanese-Palestinian summit and a return to the official Lebanese-Palestinian dialog to straighten out matters?

[Answer] First, I would like to set matters straight. Our relations with the Lebanese Government are very good. There is no problem. In fact, we are cooperating to resolve any common problems or any problems affecting either side.

But we must bear in mind that a Palestinian-Lebanese dialog is not the way to a solution.

Tell everyone in my name that we the Palestinians are disciplined and honor our commitments. We pledge to carry out all our obligations under the Cairo agreement, the Riyadh agreement, the 1976 Cairo summit and the Baghdad summit agreements. We pledge to carry all of this out to the letter.

However, the approach must be correct. The primary dialog must be intra-Lebanese. It is important to carry out the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din meeting in which several Arab states took part, including Syria, which was the primary force of this meeting.

We did not participate in the Bayt ad-Din meeting, for there was no reason to do so. Had there been a problem with us, they would have invited us to attend the meeting to advise us or to make us account for such a problem. The Baghdad summit resolutions concerning Lebanon were actually drafted by the Palestinian and Lebanese delegations earlier and later presented to the summit by the Lebanese delegation. We defended the Lebanese position at the summit.

Everyone also knows that we are in constant touch with the president (the president of the republic). True, I do not go to Ba'abda [the Lebanese presidential palace] for security reasons, but Abu Iyad went twice despite the risks.

Our relations with Prime Minister al-Huss and Speaker al-As'ad are also good. But we must ask: What happened to the Bayt ad-Din resolutions and to the parties that took part at the meeting, including the Arab Deterrent Forces?

What is happening now in the south? We must know. There is an Israeli conspiracy, and the Palestinian revolution is not the target. True, we would be affected by it, but Israel wants more than that. Israel wants to strike at the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement by use of a military operation. This is a U.S.-Israeli plan.

I can only interpret the heavy Israeli concentrations on the southern Lebanese border as indicating a plan for attack. This is despite our agreement with Waldheim and Siilasvuo, (the general coordinator of the UN emergency forces in the area) to stop the exchange of fire.

The American-Israeli plan is to overlook the Palestinian revolution.

[Question] Do you expect certain military action against you?

[Answer] This could be one of the fiendish American ideas. The United States had thought that the 8-day war would crush the Palestinian revolution. Now, we would like to remind the United States that Israel's victory in 1967 did not crush the Arabs.

[Question] Do you believe that Brzezinski's "goodby to the PLO" is due to the existence of certain PLO leaders who are wanted for elimination?

[Answer] I have always warned my brothers about assassination attempts, for I know that one of the basic tenets in terrorist Begin's mentality is that the affair of Dayr Yasin [reference to 1948 Arab massacre] can be repeated.

He killed three leaders in Verdun [reference to assassination of three leaders in Beirut in 1973] but has the Palestinian revolution come to an end? He then killed Abu Hasan. They assassinated him in the worst possible manner. Did the Palestinian revolution come to a halt? His funeral was like a big dam [saddun kabir] serving the revolution in life and in martyrdom.

We also know that the murderers of martyr Abu Hasan were the "hit team" [preceding phrase in English] that works directly for Begin's office. Moreover, a big operation such as this could not have been carried out without CIA consent.

[Question] Is the statement made by Zbigniew Brzezinski--"goodby to the PLO"--an indication that U.S. and allied departments can have a free hand against PLO leaders and the resistance groups?

[Answer] This follows from the Israeli military operation in southern Lebanon and Abu Hasan's murder. I cannot imagine Israeli intelligence carrying out an operation such as Abu Hasan's murder without the knowledge of U.S. intelligence. I cannot imagine this, for I would otherwise be naive in my thinking about the Israeli-U.S. relationship.

The Shin Bet is one of the branches of the CIA. SAVAK was and still is a branch of the CIA. They are now trying to create an Egyptian organ belonging to the CIA. Therefore, rather than rule it out, I always caution that Brzezinski's remark is still believed by certain quarters. Abu Hasan's martyrdom is the best evidence of this.

However, one cannot stand against a people. You have seen the time bomb that we detonated after 30 years. The bombs of the Arabs of Israel exploded in Begin's face. They told him: We are not Israelis but Arabs who support the PLO. This was like the time bomb that exploded in the West Bank and Gaza. When they dealt the card of autonomy, they thought that our people would lay their dignity at the altar of autonomy. But among the leaders of the Israeli enemy himself certain individuals have come up and said: There isn't a single person in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with whom we can come to an understanding on autonomy. Therefore, the question is not one of individuals, but of a people. The entire people have been fighting for the past 15 years. An entire new generation has been brought up within the revolution. Those who were 5 years old at the inception of the revolution are now 20 years old, and those who were 10 years old are now 25 years old. New generations are being brought up in the revolution. The world must understand the message I delivered during the funeral of martyr Abu Hasan. Hasan, the son of the late struggler, made the victory sign with his fingers in defiance of Israel. What he was saying was this: You have killed the grandfather and the son, but the grandson will face you and fight you.

Everyone must understand the message. This is a people's revolution. When I said that the Palestinian revolution is gigantic, I was not being poetic or voicing hollow words.

They can strike at us wherever they wish. They can also assassinate some of our leaders. But the revolution of our people will not be suppressed.

[Question] You have said that this is the year of fire, light and hope. So far, we have seen the fire. Will there be anything heralding the light and hope besides the revolution in Iran?

[Answer] I consider the Baghdad summit, the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the political victories we scored in the Palestine National Council to be the light.

It was no coincidence when I said that the Palestinian revolution has passed the bad years.

This does not mean that we will not encounter difficult periods. Nevertheless, the revolution has already passed through the phase in which it would have been possible to crush it. As for achieving our objectives, this is only a question of time. The question is affected by the Arab situation and the changes in the Middle East and in the world at large.

The revolution will triumph and our state will be established. Some people don't see that, but I see it.

[Question] Following the U.S. position on the Palestine question, what is the latest is Soviet-Palestinian relations?

[Answer] We consider our relations with the Soviets to be firm and strong. Reference to this was made in the Soviet-Palestinian statement. It was the first time a superpower issued a joint statement with a revolution.

The Palestinian revolution's greatness can be traced from Mount 'Arafat [in Mecca] to Moscow, Iran and Capucci [as published]

[Question] How are relations with China, following its rapprochement with the United States.

[Answer] Our relations with China are always strong. There is a Palestinian delegation in China now. Before that, I sent a special envoy who met with the Chinese officials and discussed the Camp David issue with them. AT the same time, we would like to preserve our relations with the Soviet Union. Both of these friendly states understand our position very well. We have always made it a point to inform our Soviet friends regarding our good relationship with China.

[Question] If you were to wish for a political, military and financial Arab stand in the interest of the Palestine question, what would it be?

[Answer] I would wish to have such a meeting with you in Jerusalem next year and to pray together in the Church of the Nativity and then in the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Our revolution is the conscience of the Arab nation, the socialist bloc countries and the Africans. What does this mean? It means that it is the conscience of the Third World.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATIONS PLAN MOSCOW, ARAB TOUR IN FEBRUARY

JN061323 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 February--PLO sources announced here today that a PLO delegation will visit the Soviet capital this month for talks with the Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

These sources also said that another Palestinian delegation representing the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (FATAH) will visit Moscow next week.

It has been learned that a delegation of the Palestine National Council will soon tour a number of European states to explain the Palestine question and the developments in the Arab region.

It has also been learned that the delegations which the Fatah Central Committee has decided to dispatch to the Arab countries will visit all these countries with the exception of Egypt, Morocco, and Sudan. These delegations will present the resolutions of the Palestine National Council to officials in these Arab countries and also discuss with them the results of the Baghdad summit conference.

BAHRAIN

ARAB GULF INFORMATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS

JN071002 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0920 GMT 7 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 February--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad this morning opened the conference of Arab Gulf information ministers.

The opening session was attended by Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, Saudi information minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid Al Nuhayyan, UAE information and culture minister; 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, Qatari information minister; Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, Iraqi information minister; Sa'dun al-Jasim, Kuwaiti information under secretary; and Hasan Sa'id Muhammad, Omani information under secretary for financial and administrative affairs.

The conference is attended by representatives of gulf information establishments; the Arab League; the Arab Broadcasting Union; the Islamic Broadcasting Union; UNESCO; and the Arab educational, cultural and scientific organization.

KUWAIT

PDRY'S ISMA'IL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD071102 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the PDRY Socialist Party and president of the Presidium of the Presidential Council, left Kuwait International Airport at 1100 today at the end of his official visit to the country. His highness and amir was at the airport to bid him farewell; also there were the crown prince and prime minister, senior statesmen and diplomats.

At the airport, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il told newsmen that his visit to Kuwait has been successful. He added that the talks he conducted with his highness the amir took place in an atmosphere of cordial mutual understanding and respect and achieved results for the good of the development of fraternal relations between both fraternal peoples in particular and in the interest of the Arab cause in general. Regarding the developments of the Arab situation, he said that the dangers ensuing from the plans of the aftermath of the two Camp David agreements were discussed, as was the aggressive expansionist policy of the Israeli entity. Much attention was paid to issues which concern the peoples and countries of our region. The talks also dealt with a number of international issues of common concern.

He added that both sides underlined the need for the importance of Arab solidarity and also the struggle-effectiveness of this solidarity, since it is a source of a decisive force in the struggle in which our nation is engaged against its enemies for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories to enable the Palestinian people to determine their own fate, return to their homeland and build their independent state under PLO leadership.

The current situation in the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula, he added, occupied a foremost place in the talks; there was joint emphasis on the need for stability, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and bilateral and collective cooperation to prevail in the region for the progress and peace of the peoples of the region and also for the consolidation of their national independence and full sovereignty over their homelands.

Regarding bilateral relations, he added, it might be said that the visit has provided better conditions for the promotion of fraternal relations between the Kuwaiti people and their brothers, the Yemeni people.

Concluding, Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed his sincere thanks for the hospitality, warm welcome and fraternal mutual understanding which he and the accompnaying delegation were accorded in Kuwait, thus enabling the visit to achieve success in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN JIDDA 7 FEBRUARY

LD071008 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Jidda: Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived this morning in Jidda on a brief visit to the Kingdom. He was met at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Mecca, Lt Gen Mansur Shu'aybi, commander of the western region, and a number of officials.

UAE

AEUC SEC GEN FAKHRI QADDURI ARRIVES 6 FEB

JN061810 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 February--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, arrived in the country this evening from Kuwait on another leg of his tour of some Arab states.

Upon his arrival, Dr Qadduri was welcomed by 'Abd ar-Rahman Sa'id Ghanim, under secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Trade; Dr Jawad Hashim, chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund; and Muhammad Jasim al-Amin, [name as received] Iraq's ambassador to the UAE.

YEMEN--YAR

SOVIET PLANES RESUME FLIGHTS TO YAR OVER SAUDI ARABIA

JN061136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Feb 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 6 February--Soviet planes have resumed their flights to San'a' after a 9-month hiatus. The resumption came after Saudi authorities gave permission for these planes to pass through the Saudi airspace.

Soviet civilian planes used to fly to San'a' through the PDRY. They had been unable to do so after the borders and airspace between the two Yemens were closed.

GHALI SAYS ATHERTON MISSION 'PURELY TECHNICAL'

NC061455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 6 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 February--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has described the recent mission undertaken by U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East Alfred Atherton as a purely technical one. In the course of this mission, the discussions were confined to Articles IV and VI of the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty without touching on any other issue such as diplomatic representation or normalization of relations.

In a speech he made today at a meeting of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee and Arab Affairs Committee, Dr Butrus Ghali said that as far as Article IV is concerned, Egypt asked that security arrangements be reconsidered within 5 years. Later, this was amended to 6 years, so that Egypt could affirm to Palestinian and Arab public opinion that a linkage exists between the solution and the West Bank and Gaza, on the grounds that 5 years constitutes the period set for the establishment of Palestinian autonomy.

Dr Butrus Ghali explained that the Israeli side's refusal to specify this period was behind the failure to reach an agreement.

The minister of state for foreign affairs added that Egypt requested that clause 2 of Article VI either be amended or that an explanatory aide memoire be added in order to affirm Egypt's determination to honor its pan-Arab obligations and its insistance on the need for an overall solution. He pointed out that the Israeli side has rejected Egypt's request.

Dr Butrus Ghali said: Concerning clause 5 of Article VI, on the obligations stemming from the treaty, Egypt insisted that its Arab obligations take priority over all other obligations on the grounds of the right of joint Arab defense. He emphasized that Egypt will help any Arab state that is exposed to aggression.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that the U.S. side intended to present an explanatory aide memoire that would strengthen the Egyptian viewpoint, which gives priority to Egypt's Arab obligations over all other obligations. However, the Israeli side has also rejected this U.S. intention.

The minister of state for foreign affairs made it clear that there is a political difference behind these technical differences because of Egypt's determination to link this agreement with the West Bank and Gaza and to give its Arab obligations priority over other obligations.

Afterward, a debate took place between committee members and Dr Butrus Ghali, during which he answered their questions.

In answer to a question on Israel's oil prospecting in the Sinai Peninsula, Dr Ghali said that this is only a means to pressure the Egyptian negotiator. Egypt has already expressed its readiness to sell oil to Israel at world prices after the peace treaty is concluded.

On Israel's building of settlements in the occupied territories, Dr Ghali said: We oppose the building of new settlements because they obstruct the talks. Moreover, they violate international law and the agreement reached with the U.S. side. They also give the Palestinians reason to reject the Camp David agreements. Dr Ghali noted that the latest reports from Israel indicate that no Israeli wants to remain in these settlements, the population of which does not exceed 7,000.

On the review of the peace treaty, Dr Ghali said that this does not mean a review of the entire agreement because part of it, the concept of peace, cannot be altered. There is another part dealing with withdrawal. He said that the treaty by nature is temporary, particularly the security arrangements, which have divided Sinai into three zones. He explained that if peace is established, Egypt has the right to ask for a review of the security arrangements.

On the failure of the Camp David agreements to mention the issue of Jerusalem, Dr Ghali said that although the agreements have formally ignored Jerusalem, they have at the same time emphasized withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in June 1967, which frankly means withdrawal from Jerusalem, since it is part of the territories occupied in 1967.

On the status of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty vis-a-vis other treaties, Dr Ghali said that Egypt's stand on this is very clear: Egypt's Arab obligations take precedence over its other obligations. He pointed out that the United States supports Egypt's stand, which is based on the right of legitimate collective Arab defense, while Israel rejects this stand.

On the linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, Dr Ghali explained that Egypt has proposed several methods for such a linkage:

1. A political linkage, which was incorporated in the Camp David agreement preamble and in the statements of the Egyptian side.

2. A legal linkage whereby a complementary agreement outlining the steps to be taken in the future will be signed on the same day the treaty is signed.

3. Coordinating the steps that will be taken in the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai.

4. Ambassadors will not be exchanged between Egypt and Israel before self-rule is established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali said we are still at the beginning of the road and face a new battle of diplomacy and civilization that cannot be calculated in months, considering the struggle has lasted 30 years.

Dr Ghali explained that there is a tactical alliance among the Palestinian, Arab and Israeli rejectionist forces that aims at aborting the talks. He said that despite the differences among these three parties, their aim is the same. He noted that there are various undercurrents in Israel, some wanting peace and others rejecting it. He said: We address the undercurrent that wants peace and resist the Israeli, Arab and Palestinian rejectionists.

Dr Ghali said that we tried to solve the problem militarily for 30 years. Therefore, there is no need for us to quickly tire of the peaceful attempts that started about 14 months ago. He noted that the Israelis are trying to provoke us into abandoning the talks by their building of settlements.

Dr Ghali pointed out that there are continuous Egyptian contacts on all levels. He said that we will start a new Arab initiative at the appropriate time. When we arrive at something new, we will address the Arab world and act within its framework because Egypt is part of the Arab world.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the Foreign Ministry drew up a plan that it implemented within 3 weeks. Under the plan, congressmen and pressure groups in the United States were contacted in an attempt to influence the various circles participating in U.S. decisionmaking.

Concerning Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's visit to France, Dr Ghali said that it was an attempt to win the sympathy of the French public through propaganda warfare. He said that we will face this battle with the same method.

Concerning Egypt's official attitude toward events in Iran, Dr Ghali said that Egypt's declared stand is nonintervention in the affairs of any state and recognition of the legitimate regime, which in Iran is represented by the Bakhtiar government.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

NC061600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1422 GMT 6 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 February--The foreign relations, Arab affairs, and national security committees of the People's Assembly today affirmed their support for the Egyptian Government's position--its insistence on the need to achieve a comprehensive, permanent and just settlement in the Middle East through the establishment of full linkage between the measures to implement the provisions of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the full autonomy measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip according to a specific timetable that would restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In a statement issued today by the three committees after the conclusion of a joint meeting attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, the three committees also affirmed their support for the Egyptian negotiator's insistence that peace treaty must not affect Egypt's national commitments toward the Arab homeland and the spirit of Arab solidarity in confronting all types of outside threats.

The People's Assembly committees condemned Israel's decision to continue establishing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The committees pointed out that in doing so Israel is trying to prompt the Palestinian national forces into refusing to participate in the current peace efforts.

The committees also denounced and rejected the suppressive measures the Israeli occupation authorities are taking against the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and its continued attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The committees held Israel responsible for the deterioration in the situation in the area as a result of its irresponsible action.

COMMENTATOR ON FUTURE OF ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

NC061551 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 79 NC

[Faqzi Surur commentary: "Israel's Position Aims at Freezing the Middle East Situation"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that the next stage of the negotiations on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty draft will be conducted in a meeting--the date of which Vance did not specify--among the foreign ministers of the United States, Israel and Egypt.

It was only natural that Vance should not specify the proposed date of this meeting because the circumstances that led to a freeze in the first stage still exist, just as they existed 2 months ago, despite the fact that more than 4 months have passed since the formulation of the Camp David peace agreements.

As is well known, the framework of this agreement constitutes a basis for such discussions as are considered by the United States to be merely the beginning of a process that includes the treatment of more complex matters.

From the very first moment, Egypt's position on these negotiations was clear cut and specific: Egypt expressed its faith in peace and in the need to achieve it as a general goal that should not be the subject of disputes or differences. Egypt clarified that its concept of the end of the enduring Israeli-Arab dispute--the causes of which have grown more complex and intertwined because of the four wars fought between the Arabs and Israel in less than 30 years--and the establishment of a lasting, overall and just peace in the Middle East, was the correct alternative in this difficult equation. Egypt also affirmed that this correct alternative can be established only within the framework of international legitimacy and the Camp David agreement, all of which affirm the rights of the Palestinian people which cannot be compromised--particularly the issue of self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the liberated national Palestinian soil.

There is no need to go into old details that cannot be the subject of maneuvers except, perhaps, by the Israelis alone, but this means that Israel must withdraw from the rest of the Arab territories it occupied during its aggressive war against the Arabs in June 1967--specifically, from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It was with this clear concept that Egypt went to the negotiations. However, the other side attempted to hinder this clear concept and to tactically sidestep the issues of the proper peace that must be put into effect in the Middle East in order to evade a commitment to the Camp David agreement, which provided a clear framework for the attempts to reach a realistic and acceptable solution to the peace problem.

Under this clear concept, Egypt did not refrain from specifying its position on the Egyptian-Israeli agreement--namely, that this agreement is not and cannot be bilateral. Moreover, this Egyptian-Israeli agreement should be a subsequent, not an a priori, agreement--that is, there is a basic procedure that should be definitely solved prior to a peace treaty between the Arabs and Israel. This procedure must first solve the Palestinian problem because, simply put, Egyptian-Israeli relations cannot be normalized as long as the Palestinian problem remains unresolved.

How can one imagine that normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel while Israel continues to establish settlements, denies the rights of the Palestinian people and practices despotic measures in the West Bank and Gaza. In the long run, the responsibility for the stagnation in the peace negotiations falls on the shoulders of the Tel Aviv rulers and on Israel's position, which aims at freezing the situation in a vain attempt to exploit it through the tactics of evasion, through a blurring of the situation and through raising obstacles that are bound to be overcome, in the long run, by the sincere efforts to achieve a lasting, overall and just peace in the Middle East.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO CONTINUES

Saddam Hasayn-Tito Talks

JN061329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, held a meeting here today with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito during which the two leaders reviewed the cordial relations between the two friendly countries in various fields, and ways of strengthening these relations. The discussion also covered current Arab and international issues of mutual concern, ways to bolster the nonalined movement and its struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and the movement's future activities.

At the end of this 90-minute meeting, President Tito presented Saddam Husayn with the Medal of the Yugoslav Flag, the highest medal bestowed on heads of state. Addressing Saddam Husayn during the presentation of this medal, President Tito said: I present you with this great medal as an expression of the existing friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and of our mutual desire to continue to fully develop cooperation between our two countries.

Replying, Saddam Husayn said: It is with great pride, Comrade President Tito, that I accept this great medal. I would like to assure you that the existing relationship between our two countries is a true expression of the interests of our two peoples on the largest scale.

President Tito had presented Saddam Husayn, during his last visit to Belgrade in the middle of June 1974, with the Star Medal with Sash, also a great medal bestowed on heads of state.

Today's meeting was attended by Branko Mikulic, acting chairman of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vahovec, foreign minister; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council; and Berislav Badurina, chief of Cabinet of the president of the republic. The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by 'Abd al-Husayn al-Majali, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade. The Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad was also present.

Ma'ruf-Tito Talks

LD061535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--In his Qasr as-Salam residence, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, and had a friendly conversation with him. Vice President Ma'ruf stressed that the important visit by the Yugoslav president will provide fresh encouragement to the further development of cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia, and will have a powerful impact on the situation in the entire region.

President Tito and the Iraqi vice president noted that bilateral relations are developing very successfully, and that they might serve as an example to others. Both sides noted that this development of relations between two nonalined countries is all the more significant because we live in a very complex and uncertain international situation. It was noted in the course of the talks that Yugoslavia and Iraq have very close or identical views on many international questions, and that the stances of the two countries in the nonalined movement are also very close or identical.

President Tito stressed that it is particularly important at this moment for the unity and action capability of nonalined countries to grow stronger so as to do everything in their power to make the coming summit as successful as possible. According to President Tito, this is particularly necessary in the present disturbing situation in the world.

The Iraqi vice president stressed that joint activity within the framework of the nonalined movement, as well as cooperation with other countries, could make a significant contribution to the consolidation of unity in the movement and to its activity on the principles adopted at earlier summit conferences. He stressed that Iraq is very interested in preserving the independent nonbloc position of the nonalined movement.

In the course of the exchange of views, reference was also made to the current process of relaxation of tension. It was stressed that present developments in individual parts of the world are threatening detente and leading to the revival of cold war relations. Should this undesirable process not be stopped, the world could find itself facing the greatest difficulties, it was noted in the talks.

In this context President Tito stressed that Yugoslavia has always supported efforts aimed at the consolidation of universal detente. The Yugoslav president expressed concern about the fact that in relations between the great powers, certain problems continue to be outstanding--problems which might call into question the process of the policy of relaxation.

In the talks reference was also made to the current situation in the Middle East. President Tito presented the well-known view of Yugoslavia to the Middle East crisis, and he extended support to the attempts to achieve a comprehensive and just solution.

The talks between President Tito and Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Iraq's vice president, were attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; and Zivko Mucalov, SFRY ambassador in Iraq.

Tito Meets Yugoslavs in Iraq

LD070008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--President Tito spend a very pleasant evening tonight with the Yugoslav representatives of our 60 enterprises which are participating in the economic construction of Iraq. The meeting between the president of the republic and our builders from all republics and provinces was held in a very cordial atmosphere, and there was spontaneous conversation. The Yugoslav builders, who had made a special journey for this occasion from all construction sites in Iraq, greeted the president warmly and wished him a pleasant stay. The president, who was in a cheerful mood, followed with great attention and interest the talks about the work and life of the Yugoslav builders in this nonalined country and about their friendship with the Iraqis.

Zivko Mucalov, Yugoslav ambassador to Baghdad, and Dr Simo Parijez, representative of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, briefed President Tito in detail on the economic projects which our enterprises are building here, on the present stages of work and on prospects for further participation in the economic construction of friendly Iraq. The investment projects, agreed on for the next 4 years, are valued at $2.2 billion. Of this, works valued at almost $1.5 billion will be completed this year and next year.

As regards investment projects and trade, Iraq is the most important Yugoslav partner among the developing countries, and occupies fifth place in our overall foreign trade exchange and investment construction abroad.

At present, we have 9,000 workers and experts in Iraq. They are engaged in the construction of the agro-industrial complex in Mesopotamia, which is the future key project of Iraq agriculture, in the building of dams, irrigation systems, high tension cables, a representative building for the Iraqi Ba'th Party in Baghdad, bridges and several factories of the processing industry.

On behalf of all Yugoslavs in Iraq, Ambassador Mucalov told President Tito that they would continue developing overall cooperation and consolidation of friendship with this nonalined country, for the expansion of all aspects of varied economic cooperation.

The president conversed for almost an hour with the Yugoslavs in Iraq. The conversation took place at the As-Salam Palace. Addressing our workers and experts, President Tito said: "Allow me, comrades, to extend my best greetings to you and to thank you for coming here today to see me. I came here with my comrades at the invitation of the Iraqi Government to visit this beautiful country. I must say that we have been received very warmly. You yourselves saw, perhaps, how many people were in the streets when we arrived and along the entire route from the airport.

"I can tell you that I heard only the best about your work from the highest representatives of this state. This is good. I am very pleased that this is so, because you came to a friendly country. We discussed our cooperation and its further expansion. In this framework, the possibilities for our even greater participation in the construction of various projects in this country will increase. Iraq is a country friendly to us, with which we have the best relations in the bilateral as well as international field. In respect to the latter, we have many identical views. This is a nonalined country which is working with us for the consolidation of the nonalined movement. Iraq belongs to those countries which, I am convinced, will work for the strengthening of the role and unity of the nonalined countries, which is more necessary than ever bearing in mind the present confused situation in the world.

"Your positive and constructive work here contributes much to such firm relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia. Comrades, continue in this way because this is in the interest of both countries, and such cooperation is beneficial for world peace. Thank you, comrades. Please extend my greetings and the greetings of my comrades to all who work here."

As a souvenir of this unforgettable meeting, the Yugoslavs in Iraq presented President Tito with suitable gifts: a model of Iraq with the building sites of all our enterprises engraved on it, a miniature drilling compound made by Branko Karan, worker of Zagreb Ina, and an old babel harp which symbolizes the rich culture and historic past of Iraq. The president was pleased to have photographs taken with our economic workers.

The meeting between the president of the republic and our people in Iraq was attended by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of SR Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of Cabinet of the president of the republic; and other personalities in the official entourage of the president of the republic.

BA'TH PARTY, LCY SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

JN061544 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 6 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] today signed here a cooperation protocol. Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, signed for Iraq while Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, signed for the LCY.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Dr ar-Razzaz said that the discussions will strengthen the ties of friendship between the two parties--times which are based on equality, mutual respect and the militant experiences of the two parties gained through their long and arduous struggle.

The Ba'th Party assistant secretary general hailed the role played by Iraq and Yugoslavia in the nonalined movement, their continued efforts to safeguard the unity of this movement and their confrontation of the imperialist-reactionary alliance which aims at weakening it.

Mikulic praised the Ba'th Party's policy on the domestic and foreign levels and its continued support for liberation movements in the world.

The two sides had reviewed the current Arab and international situation and the two parties' stands. They noted their understanding of the trend to build a socialist society in accordance with the objective and special circumstances of the two countries.

On the Ba'th Party side, Zuhayr al-Qadiri, director of the Foreign Relations Office, and Malik Bashshur, member of the Foreign Relations Office in the national command, participated in the talks. (Palj Jakob), member of the LCY Central Committee, and (Ludmir Dilovic), member of the delegation, participated in the talks on the LCY side.

COORDINATION, INTEGRATION DISCUSSED WITH SYRIAN OIL OFFICIALS

JN061438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1413 GMT 6 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of oil, met here today with Nadir an-Nabulsi, under secretary of oil and natural resources in fraternal Syria, and the delegation accompanying him.

At the meeting 'Abd al-Karim affirmed determination to increase coordination and intergration with the Oil Ministry in fraternal Syria in order to unify the oil sector in the two countries and build an advanced oil industry.

Mr An-Nabulsi and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a several days'visit to Iraq to coordinate the operations of the two oil ministries and get acquainted with the progress being made in the oil industry.

AMMAN PAPER WARNS AGAINST SUPERPOWER INTERFERENCE IN MIDEAST

JN0707 43 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Feb 79 p 2 JN

[Editorial: "Battle of Wills"]

[Text] There are dark theories being whispered around the gulf these days that the United States has wittingly allowed the Iranian crisis to fester in order to have a chance to remake the strategic balance in the Middle East in its own image. By allowing the shah thus to crumble, with the inevitable confrontation between Islamic fundamentalists and secular constitutionalists following, the U.S. would be in a position, so this scenario goes, to exert pressure on a weakened Israel to make the final concessions needed to produce a Camp David treaty; at the same time, the argument goes, Egypt will also feel exposed to the hot winds of the Islamic revival, and Saudi Arabia will seek refuge more snugly under the American protective umbrella; a new Egyptian-Israeli-Saudi axis will be created with which the U.S. can challenge Soviet intentions along the much discussed "crescent of crisis" stretching from the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan.

This all makes for fun conversation at cocktail parties, but even the most dedicated conspiracy theorist would have trouble swallowing this one whole; even if the Iranian events have so far gone according to script--and it's not inconceivable to detect a manipulable quality to some of those "spontaneous" events--other parts of the puzzle just do not fit.

Everyone talks, for example, about Saudi feelings of vulnerability following the departure of the American policeman from the gulf beat--everyone, except the Saudis themselves, that is, who show no signs of either being stampeded into acting out of the fears of others, or of wavering in their solidarity with the Arab consensus over Camp David. They have, for example, been holding talks with the Iraqis on gulf security--a not inconsiderable development, perhaps, but not an illogical one either. Nor have the Iraqis allowed the heat of religious and revolutionary fervour burning in Iran to deter them from pursuing their rapprochement with Syria.

There are other examples as well, of people in this region valiantly swimming against the currents which geopolitical tacticians might seek to set in motion around them: The South Yemeni president has been visiting Kuwait; the Israeli Arabs, far from being cowed into submitting to the Camp David formulation, have found their Arab voices.

Yes, there are exciting new forces at work in this region, at what already was destined to be a turning point, but the ultimate message of what sometimes looks like contradictory--even apprehensive--reactions to these new stimuli is that the component parts of the Middle East have resolved to take their destiny into their own hands. That is why it is wrong, now more than ever, for either superpower to try and impose its will on the region.

INTERIOR MINISTER, GOVERNOR, UNIFIL COMMANDER MEET

NC070722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The situation in the south was the subject of discussions at meetings held at Government House in Sidon between Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman, Governor of the south Halim Fayyad, UNIFIL commander General Erskine and the UN assistant secretary general.

Dr Salman said that public services in the south are the responsibility of the Lebanese authorities. We said: We--senior or low-level officials--must seriously seek to improve work in the public administration and the departments that concern the citizens. We recognize our responsibilities and we will seek to carry out our duties. We will ask for the assistance of UNIFIL. We have obtained a promise of help from UNIFIL without assigning any responsibilities to it because the responsibilities from beginning to end lie with the Lebanese state.

About the results of the meeting, Minister Salman said: It has been decided to form working subcommittees and I believe that Governor Fayyad and Mr Saunders, the personal representative of the UN secretary general, will provide the necessary details.

Governor Fayyad described the meeting as part of the state's moves to implement UN Security Council Resolution 444 extending the UNIFIL mandate. The discussions during the meeting dealt with the follwoing:

The relations of UNIFIL with the internal security forces; the relations of UNIFIL with the civilian inhabitants; the problems of security within the framework of the UNIFIL operations; the completion of the deployment of UNIFIL; the reactivation of the Lebanese administrations; the provision of basic services to the citizens within the additional powers vested in the governor of the south and the facilitation of the administrative and supply services to UNIFIL.

Specific bases for strengthening cooperation with UNIFIL have been agreed upon.

UNIFIL commander General Erskine described the meeting as very useful. He said: We have agreed on establishing constant contact with the governorate of the south officials and on the formation of a joint working team to contribute to finding immediate solutions.

VOL REPORTS SECURITY SITUATION IN BEIRUT, AL-BIQA'

NC061339 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 Feb 79 NC

[Text] At 1215 the Syrian forces fired three mortar shells on Furn ash-Shubbak area. The shells fell in the vicinity of the Sayyidat al-Ma'unah school and the government school in Mar Nahra. Meanwhile, sniper fire has intensified all along the axes of the southern suburb. Two Ash-Shiyah-'Ayn ar-Ummanah municipality workers were wounded in Al-Murayyih area.

At 1230 the mortar shelling of Furn ash-Shubbak-Damascus Road area intensified. Traffic came to a standstill and the roads were empty of pedestrians. No casualties worth mentioning have been reported.

Sniper fire with medium and heavy machineguns was suddenly opened on the (Arnis) area, rendering the use of the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge hazardous. Light sniper fire is dominating the commercial area, particularly the Byblos quarter. The Syrian forces have suddenly opened fire on (Asna) quarter on Fu'ad Shihab Bridge, hitting two cars and killing or wounding a number of persons, including children.

The VOL reporter has reported that the children's cries for help could be heard a short distance away but no one could go to rescue them. The use of Fu'ad Shihab Bridge stopped completely and its use is hazardous. The VOL reporter has reported from Al-Biqa' that Muhammad 'Assaf and another person have been robbed by armed men. A clash has also occurred between some members of the Nationalist Party and the family of Hamiyyah in Tarayya, during which Hasan Hamiyyah was killed. In Barr Ilyas, an armed gang accosted Mu'in as-Sayyid and stole his car and his money. The armed gang then bound him and left him lying on the road.

SHAM'UN ON LEBANESE FRONT MEETING, FRANJIYAH STATEMENT

NC061530 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] After the Lebanese Front meeting today former President Camille Sham'un made the following statement:

We focused on the situation in the south and we are watching developments in this area. We hope peace will return to it, despite the fact that the UN forces were unable to fulfill their duties completely and despite the unjust measures which the Lebanese Government has taken against the Lebanese forces in the south by suspending their salaries.

Sham'un said: Had it not been for the presence of these Lebanese forces, the border villages would have faced destruction, as happened to Al-'Ayshiyah and Ad-Damur. Asked about former President Sulayman Franjiyah's statement, Sham'un said: I have read his statement in AN-NAHAR newspaper. I thank him for his sentiments, and greatly appreciate the remarks he made about me. I reciprocate with the same sentiments and love.

Sham'un added: While affirming my friendship with former President Franjiyah, I feel it is my duty to affirm the personal relationship which exists between me and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and the close cooperation between the Phalangist Party and the Liberal Party. They are united by one national aim: defending the sanctity and safety of this homeland. Bloody incidents took place between the two parties, although the number of casualties was not as large as that mentioned by former President Franjiyah. From the first moment, I tended to give these incidents, however painful they were, their particular due, and nothing more. I will not allow them to be a cause for weakening the force we are forming by being united and which we lose by being divided.

This feeling of responsibility on my part prompts me today to address a personal appeal to former President Franjiyah and to the spirit of Zgharta, which scored bright victories throughout its glorious histroy. I also appeal to Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and his colleagues, who are our colleagues in the struggle to forget resentments and whatever causes even temporary division among us, in order to put a final end to the abnormal conditions which have tarnished the image of the loving and model Lebanon.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI MARCHERS VOICE SOLIDARITY WITH IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD061445 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] This morning Tripoli witnessed huge popular marches backing the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and supporting the uprising of the Muslim Iranian people. The participants in the march, in which various groups of people took part, began in Al-Khadra Square and proceeded to the People's Palace, carrying national flags, pictures of the leader of the revolution and banners expressing the absolute support of the masses for the Great 1 September Revolution. The people also voiced their determination to apply what was in the Green Book in its two parts--the first and the second--and reaffirmed their support and backing for the Iranian people's revolution against the regime of the agent shah. The people shouted the following slogans: Al-Fatih Is a Popular Revolution! Al-Fatah Is a (?Socialist) Revolution! Partners, not Hired Hands! No, No to Capitalism! Khomeyni Forward, Forward, This Is the Era of the Masses! Egyptian People, Oh Volcano, [as heard] Heed the Lesson of Iran!

In a statement at the end of the march, the masses stressed their full support for the uprising of the Iranian Muslim people and the steps of their leader and the symbol of their struggle, Ayatollah Khomeyni, toward realizing the masses' authority and the proclamation of the Islamic republic.

KHOMEYNI, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS 31 JAN

LD012044 Tripoli JANA in English 1709 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, February 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Ayatollah Khomeyni condemned the capitulatory policy of the defeated Egyptian president and described him as a servant of the (Israeli) enemy. Ayatollah Khomeyni gave this statement during a meeting with the member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, Mr. 'Abd ar-Rahman Khamissi in Paris, yesterday. Mr. Khamissi conveyed the thanks of the permanent secretariat for Khomeyni's stand towards the Palestinian revolution struggling against (Israel) and pledged the support of the Permanent Secretariat for the revolution of the Iranian people.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN DELIVERS SPEECH AT MARRAKECH MEETING 5 FEB

LD061454 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Feb 6 (MAP)--King Hassan of Morocco presided over Monday in Marrakech a meeting on the economic region of Tensift, which is formed of the Moroccan provinces of Marrakech, Safi, Kaalat des Srarhna, and Es Saouira. On this occasion, King Hassan gave a speech in which he explained the concept of democracy and the character of relations that must exist between the elected members and the authorities. The sovereign announced new measures in favour of communes to help them fulfil their obligations. "This allocution", said King Hassan, "enters within the framework of the permanent dialogue existing between us and our people, a dialogue that gives the Moroccan democracy its real meaning.

"In Morocco, we can define democracy as being the management of the nation's affairs by an elite formed of those elected by the people. But this management can be carried out properly only if the elected members know well all that concerns their regions", said the sovereign.

"Any management presupposes a perfect knowledge of men's needs and a permanent contact between the elected and the electors. The elected, whose task is to define their communes' priorities, must first know their needs", added the sovereign.

"Developing the regions must not be undertaken from a commercial point of view. It is not a question for us to become a mercantile people. Morocco has never been a people of merchants, but a vector of knowledge.

"We shall search industrialization in all its forms and at the same time avoid exploiting our mineral resources for external commercialization".

Concerning the agricultural field, King Hassan said "it is necessary to assure the citizens' of alimentary self-complacency, and to know their needs in order to satisfy them properly. The elected representatives must entertain permanent contacts with the electors to solve locally their problems.

"This is one of the aspects of democracy, because the latter is renewed according to the climate, politics and the region in which it is exercised".

Dealing with the dispositions taken in favour of regional councils, King Hassan announced a number of measures that will give the elected representatives power to solve for themselves the problems encountered by their commune, district or town.

Thus a fund of 100 billion centimes is put at the communes' disposal. Decisions were also made to train senior year students who failed in (?attaining) the baccalaureate as average administrative officials in the communes.

King Hassan suggested that the communes having identical economic potentialities, and located in the same area, should join their efforts and together solve their problems.

"This regional experiment is not only an objective. It is more an exam that will show the people's maturity and responsibility. "Responsibility means essentially co-existence, tolerance, and fairplay that shows if good citizenship exists", added the king.

The sovereign finally announced that royal letters would be addressed to the governors and to the regional councils' presidents to guide them in managing the communal funds. The letters would also insist on the importance of permanent contacts between the elected representatives and their electors.

Practical forms to apply these directives would be explained by the minister of interior, the secretary to the Ministry of Interior, and by the secretary to the prime minister in charge of planning and regional development.

In conclusion, King Hassan urged the Moroccans to be proud of their "maroccanity" and to be as always ahead of the continent.

Attending this meeting were the members of government, headed by the prime minister, Ahmed Osman, the chairman of the House of Representatives, Dey Ould Sidibaba, the governors of the provinces that are part of the economic region of TENSIFT, the president of the Ulema Association of Marrakech, the presidents of the communal councils and professional chambers, and several other personalities.

CABINET TO DISCUSS U.S. PROPOSALS SOON

TA062105 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Feb 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The U.S. proposal for the continuation of the negotiations at the ministerial level will be discussed by the Cabinet, presumably next Sunday. The cabinet will decide on the place where the talks are going to be held and the time for their resumption. The details of the U.S. proposals were submitted to the Israeli ambassador in the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, in a meeting he had last night with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Our political correspondent, Yosi 'Abadi:

['Abadi--begin recording] In the proposal submitted to Ambassador 'Evron it is suggested that the negotiations continue at the ministerial level, with the so-called Brussels formation: Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. The United States suggests that the talks resume in about 2 weeks and, in any event, this month.

According to the proposal, the discussions will include all the disputed clauses and not only the three clauses discussed during Atherton's talks in the area. That is, Dayan and Khalil will try, with U.S. mediation, to solve the problem of the target date for the establishment of the autonomy and the issue of the exchange of ambassadors which Egypt demands be carried out after the establishment of the autonomy.

It seems that the United States hopes that the talks at the ministerial level will lead to the signing of an agreement and that a summit meeting of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat will not be necessary except for the formal signing of the peace agreement.

The United States proposes to hold the talks in Washington. Israel will request, as it has requested in the past, that the talks be held in the area in order to allow the foreign minister to return quickly for consultations and as often as demanded by the government so that the talks will not have to be adjourned for an extended period of time. As proved by past experience, these interruptions give the impression of a crisis. Israel had proposed that the talks be held in the area when the resumption of the negotiations was discussed prior to the decision by the United States about Atherton's tour in the area.

Several ideas were raised regarding the site for the talks. The Island of Rhodes, where the armistice talks were held 30 years ago, was mentioned, but not seriously. The United States at that time already hinted that U.S. mediation will not be possible in this area because the secretary of state will not be able to spend a long time away from his office.

The site for the talks has not been discussed in the present contacts and the issue will be raised in the Cabinet meeting, probably on Sunday.

There is a possibility that the U.S. proposal will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, which is to be devoted to the economic issue, if it turns out that there is an urgency to this proposal. [end recording]

MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON PEACE TALKS, SETTLEMENTS

TA061836 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 6 Feb 79 TA

[Interview with Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon at Bet Agron in Jerusalem by seven Israeli correspondents, moderated by Yesha'yahu ben-Porat--live]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Porat] Mr Minister, with your permission I'll open with a topical political question. The prime minister admitted yesterday that the internal relations in the Likud are, as he put it, ugly. In other words--and this is perhaps an understatement--the Likud is not united. You, Arik--permit me to call you that--are among the founders of the Likud, and I assume that the subject is important to you. If this is true, what are you doing, or are you going to do, to unify the Likud?

[Sharon] Well, in my view--perhaps I had better precede this with one sentence--we are in the studios of the IDF radio, which is a military broadcasting station--I think we had better not deal in subjects of this kind and instead pay attention to the more important issues perhaps; but I have to say something, nevertheless. When I founded the Likud 5 and 1/2 years ago, I saw in the establishment of the Likud only a first stage; namely, the Likud as it was at that time. It was clear to me that not much more could be done before the elections. On my return to the political arena several months after the war, I tried to persuade the then leaders of the Likud to implement the next stage of unifying the Likud into a single political body. It was clear to me--I also said this more than once--that if the Likud does not become a single body, it will be faced with very difficult problems, even if it assumes power. And this not only because an Israeli Cabinet, by virtue of the political structure here, is a coalition cabinet, but because also the Likud itself is a coalition. As you know, I did not succeed. I understood that making a political impact was impossible unless in the framework of a larger body, and I returned after the elections to the Likud.

I think that the only way out of the present situation is in the unification of the Likud. I proposed yesterday, at the meeting you cited, that the Likud should begin with a gradual unification. I proposed to compose and convene the Likud Council, consisting of representatives of the various movements, so that they can jointly discuss and decide issues, so that they meet and select common institutions and this still won't limit the independence of each movement. I presume that this will give the initial momentum to that effort which I had wanted to do at that time, and which I realize today--and I think that also others share this realization today--that unless we do this it will be really very difficult to act jointly. The solution is to unify the Likud into a single political body.

[Daniyel Bloch--DAVAR] Mr Sharon, you demanded in the Cabinet, and your demand was adopted, that before the signing of the peace agreement with Egypt--if it is signed in 1979, contrary to the defense minister's opinion--a discussion take place in the Cabinet on the nature of the autonomy. What do you think the Cabinet's position should be on the nature of the autonomy, and to what extent is the line you wish the Cabinet to adopt in the matter not likely to jeopardize the possibility of signing a peace agreement with Egypt?

[Sharon] I estimate that the peace agreement will be signed in the course of this year. In my opinion there is every possibility for signing a peace agreement. My proposal, which was adopted, said that not before the signing, but before the Cabinet decides to sign a peace agreement, the nature of the autonomy and all its aspects should be discussed; I am convinced that this will take place. One has to understand this doesn't have to be one discussion; we have many issues on hand, beginning with the problems of military deployment, and including settlement problems and internal security issues--that is to say, who will be dealing with terrorism, not to mention the subject of water, which is the water common to Israel before the 6-Day War and which today goes to Eretz Yisra'el.

Hence, the subject does not have to be exhausted in a single discussion; this is a long series of discussions. I estimate that they will be held early on. I can also say that a part of them is already taking place today, or a part of them has already taken place, and they don't have necessarily to come under a single heading of discussing the nature of autonomy. The discussions will have to encompass each of the various issues involved.

[Ben-Porat] Are you optimistic like Mr Rabin, who said in Geneva yesterday that the agreement would be signed in April?

[Sharon] I would not like to set a date for the signing of the agreement. I estimate that the agreement will be signed. In my opinion, Israel has an interest in signing an agreement early except, perhaps, for one point. This is the only point making me reluctant to sign early, although I am already saying in advance that the consideration of an early signing is more significant and decisive for me than the other consideartion: I would say that, in view of the position of the present U.S. administration, in my opinion, for example, an immediate signing would mean a strengthening of the administration. In my view, this is not likely to benefit Israel. But when I compare all the advantages and the disadvantages, I am certain that Israel would be better off if it signed an agreement early.

Now, my proposal was by no means meant to delay the signing of peace or, God forbid, to undermine it, but the opposite of that. It was meant to enable Israel to demonstrate more flexibility in the political formulations. For example, we are all apprehensive about the target date. Why are we apprehensive about the target date? We are very apprehensive about the target date--and I'll spell out my own position here--that if we are unable to adopt all the necessary steps required for the future and security of Israel--militarily or in the field of establishing settlements in the most important places--we must settle only in places that are most vital and absolutely necessary for Israel's security.

On the other hand, if the Cabinet adopted a decision on the subject of autonomy, if it defined what autonomy is and how it sees autonomy, and if it gave the answer to a number of questions, such as: where will the army be deployed--this is the sphere of the defense minister, and I trust him in this subject--that they will know how to deploy the army opposite the eastern front. I'm speaking of a military deployment that is necessary in view of maintaining Jewish life in the field--and there will be Jewish life in the field, beside Arab life in the field--be it on the subject of security, the subject of settlements or the subject of water.

Were we today adopting, I would say, those vital and imperative steps, I wouldn't be bothered about the target date. And thus, for example, it would be possible to remove one of the most difficult issues today in the negotiations between us and the Egyptians.

[Correspondent from YEDI-OT AHARONOT] Mr Sharon, I have another question about the Cabinet, but in an entirely different sphere. It was reported that in the economic discussion on Sunday you took exception, to use an understatement, to the economic plan of the finance minister. Did you take exception to all of it, to parts of it, and if so, why?

[Sharon] In my opinion, in the budget as well as concerning other national issues, it is imperative to set unambiguous national goals and to determine an unequivocal priority. In this area, I cannot remain silent. For example: We are living today in a period when, I would say, a great wave of settlement nuclei exists, from all the movements, including a relatively large number of nuclei assembling overseas. There are nuclei in the United States and in Britain who wish to immigrate to Israel. We were accustomed to having 8, 7 or 10 settlements a year.

Today we are erecting settlements at the same ratio as we have nuclei. Today, a situation has been created where presently we have 25 to 30 unsubsidized settlements. We have some 35 nuclei for which no solution for their settlement has been found. Some of them have been waiting for a solution for more than 3 years.

Settlement has always been a central national goal. I have stated in the Cabinet and in other forums that this government will not hold on for long if it does not achieve national goals. The previous government, too, did not fall because of acts of corruption, this, perhaps, only determined the time. It fell when the national goals were exhausted.

In order to carry out our goals on this issue we must set priorities. If we want to build settlements we must cease work on other matters. We cannot build an overpass on the road next to Savyion [neighborhood near Tel Aviv] and also pave a road that will connect the settlements in the Jordan Valley. That is impossible. We cannot build along the coast if we want, let's say, to see to it that Jerusalem remains a Jewish city and that in 20 to 30 years' time we can achieve a metropolitan Jerusalem populated by 1 million Jews.

Further on Sharon Remarks

TA061922 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Feb 79 TA

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 6 Feb--"I believe that only direct contacts between the sides will bring peace. In my opinion, direct negotiations between Begin and As-Sadat should be held in this area rather than under the U.S. steamroller," Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said today in a press conference in Jerusalem broadcast by the ISF radio.

Minister Sharon raised two proposals: One, to take another look at the Israeli gesture regarding the return of Al 'Arish to Egypt and holding the discussions there; and second, that Prime Minister Menahem Begin make an official visit to Cairo to reciprocate President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and hold discussions with President as-Sadat in order to thaw the frozen negotiations.

Sharon said several times that the United States is indeed needed. However, it is a mistake that the negotiations today are almost entirely conducted by the United States, which holds the contacts between Israel and Egypt only in accordance with its own interests, above all.

Mr Sharon said that the U.S. interference is felt with full gravity primarily through the activities of the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem: "They give advice, among other things, legal advice; assist people who attempt to give expression to the Palestinian entity and interfere in various matters in the West Bank." He reported that Israel had submitted its objection concerning these activities to the United States.

On the issue of the Arab students and the extremist pronouncements by some of the Israeli Arabs, Sharon said that we must treat them cautiously but firmly, "because our lives are at stake."

Minister Sharon, who is responsible for settlement affairs, said that in hundreds of places in the West Bank the inhabitants try to create a fait accompli by taking over land and must be prevented from doing so.

However, he pointed out, there will be no need to expropriate land except in special cases, and then, mainly rocky land, since there is a sufficient surplus of land next to the Jewish settlement centers.

Sharon said that in the future it will be necessary to build more settlements in Judaea and Samaria, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip.

GUR SPEAKS ON PEACE TALKS, U.S. STANCE

TA062000 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Feb 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The United States, Israel and Egypt must do everything in their power to bring the political negotiations to a postive conclusion, Lt Gen Reserve Mordekhay Gur said today at a lecture before the Economic Club in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz attended the lecture in which Mordekhay Gur attacked the Cabinet policy.

[Raz--live or recorded] Basing himself on a paraphrase of a statement by Berl Katznelson, Motta Gur described the actions of the Cabinet: Our current policy, he says, does not have the courage to see, the wisdom to think or the power to execute. However, at the present stage it is our duty to continue the political process. In order to reach a positive conclusion, a change on the part of Israel, Egypt and the United States is necessary.

[Gur--begin recording] The change that is necessary on the part of the Americans is to understand that a demand for an immediate comprehensive peace is impractical. The concept of the Brookings plan, of an immediate comprehensive peace, and a present decision on the ultimate borders of the State of Israel is an erroneous U.S. concept that should--and, I am firmly convinced can--change the course of the process. [end recording]

[Raz] The recent events in Iran, Motta Gur thinks, will bring the Americans toward recognizing the supreme importance of Israel in the region. To reinforce his words, the speaker tells his audience that after the Yom Kippur War he proposed to James Schlesinger, who was the secretary of defense in Nixon's time, that the United States send forces from Europe to Sinai, a step that would have strengthened the southern wing of the U.S. area of influence, prevented a military conflict between Israel and Egypt and induced civilian development of the Sinai Peninsula. The answer Motta Gur received at that time was that any U.S. intervention after the Vietnam war was out of the question.

[Gur--begin recording] And the change that is required of Egyptian policy is to muster the courage and to assume the political risks to the same extent that we are ready to assume military and security risks. [end recording]

[Raz] The former chief of staff expresses his view that the security risks stemming from the proposed agreement are very considerable, but they cannot be an obstacle to peace. At the same time he does not spare criticism of the present Cabinet.

[Gur--begin recording] The Cabinet decided, too early and with no sufficient reason, to give up the entire Sinai--by the way, without consulting the general staff at all. This however, is a matter that already belongs to history. [end recording]

[Raz] And as for Israel, it must maintain its internal strength to continue the political process.

[Gur--begin recording] For this process a great spiritual strength is necessary. And so that the people of Israel will have this spiritual strength the main thing is the building of an Israeli society in which it is good to live, and where each of its components receives its due. [end recording]

PLANS FOR JUDAEA, SAMARIA SETTLEMENTS MAY BE FROZEN

TA060940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Feb 79 p 6 TA

[Article by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The plans to establish new settlements in Judaea and Samaria next year may be frozen for financial reasons. The Jewish Agency's Settlement Department reported yesterday that even if the Cabinet decides to establish a small number of new settlements in the near future, according to the finance minister's budget proposal this would not be possible.

It has been learned that the gap between what the Settlement Department demands and what the Finance Ministry is prepared to allocate is enormous. The Jewish Agency is demanding 1.2 billion pounds for settlement beyond the green line, whereas the Finance Ministry is demanding that it settle for 500,000 pounds.

According to the settlement elements, the sum proposed by the Finance Ministry will hardly be enough to sustain the existing settlements and it will be impossible to establish even one additional settlement with that budget.

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, Mati Drobles, will meet in the next few days to discuss ways to bridge the gap between the two sums.

EL AL CANCELS TEHRAN FLIGHTS ON SECURITY GROUNDS

TA062109 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The cancellation of the daily El Al flight to Tehran for security reasons was today received with apprehension and bitter disappointment by hundreds of Jews who wanted to fly from Tehran to Israel before the end of this week.

Our reporter Michael Gurdus has learned that the El Al representative in Tehran asked the management of the company yesterday to increase the number of flights to Tehran and that it use the large jumbo jets, due to the large number of bookings for the flight received at the company's office in Tehran.

As of last night, El Al employees are being forced to reject the many requests reaching them from Jews who want to depart for Israel in a hurry.

IRANIAN UNIFIL TROOPS ASK FOR HELP IN LEAVING LEBANON

TA061519 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1330 GMT 6 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Metulla, 6 Feb--Some 500 soldiers from the Iranian battalion in southern Lebanon which ended its tour of duty a month ago, remain, some of them in Beirut and some of them in southern Lebanon near Al Qantarah, due to the difficulties in returning them to their country.

The soldiers have remained in Lebanon for over a month, unable to return.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the soldiers have asked Israel to allow them to sail from Haifa Port to another airport [as received] in the Middle East to enable them to return home. The Israeli authorities are looking into the request.

WEST BANK STUDENTS ATTACK ISRAELI STUDENTS

TA060944 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Feb 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Two trucks loaded with youths on their way to the regional school in 'Ofra north of Ramallah were attacked with stones and their way was blocked by school children from the village of Sinjil. The instructors on the trucks shot in the air and later ran after the rioting students and forced their schoolmaster to come with them to 'Ofra. An hour later he was handed over to the military governor of the Ramallah District.

This is the first time that such an incident has developed into a situation whereby those attacked within the West Bank acted against the attackers.

The incident occurred yesterday morning. The two trucks busing schoolchildren arrived at a barricade near the village of Sinjil. When the trucks halted, the local schoolchildren began hurling stones at them.

The instructors jumped off the trucks and, while calling for help from the settlement of 'Ofra nearby, fired their personal arms into the air to ward off the students. Then they ran after the students until they reached their schoolyard and there demanded that the schoolmaster, Jalal 'Arif, join them. An hour later he was transferred to the headquarters of the military government in Ramallah.

It was reported from 'Ofra this morning that the instructors were forced to act that way because there were no security people in the area and there was fear that the riot might develop into a more severe incident.

BAKHTIAR ADDRESSES MAJLIS ON CONSTITUTION'S VALIDITY

LD061356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Majlis held an open session today. At this session, which was presided over by Dr Javad Sa'id, a bill on the prosecution of prime ministers and ministers and the bill on the dissolution of SAVAK were approved. Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister, and several members of his cabinet were present at the Majlis session today.

Thanking the Majlis deputies, the prime minister said: What I want to say today concerns the attitude of the government with regard to any law breaker. Yesteray's law breaker was SAVAK. Yesterday's law breakers were a bunch of bullies. Yesterday's law breaker was a dictatorship. But we should not move from this dictatorship and instances of breaking the law to a new dictatorship, new instances of breaking the law and to those who are constantly attacking people's lives, property and honor. When it is said that we are moving toward democracy what I mean to say is that this democracy should encompass everyone's freedom, not that it should become an instrument to hurt some people or lead to despotism by others. When we speak of the constitution we mean the meticulous implementation of the constitution.

The prime minister added: The constitution has been achieved by the people at some cost. If we have had a number of martyrs in recent events, we have also had martyrs over the past 72 years. We have given martyrs to achieve this constitution around this very Majlis building, in Yusofabad and elsewhere.

There are people who change their color every day. Unfortunately, I know certain people intimately who until yesterday supported the constitution but today the very same people regard the constitution as defunct, little realizing that the constitution itself is innocent and it was those who were supposed to uphold the constitution who trampled it underfoot. Such issues compel me to inform the honorable deputies about certain developments.

As I have frequently reiterated, the Iranian nation and the Iranian state are an indivisible entity. One nation, one government, one constitution and nothing else. The matter of somebody taking it upon himself to appoint a government every day, appointing a regime and coming into the arena of struggle in various forms--while such things remain a joke and a mere pronouncement, we will tolerate them, but the moment they enter into the realm of action we will answer action with counteraction.

The prime minister said: I have made it clear, and will make it clear to you once again: Should there be any bloodshed, any aggression against the people, they should know that I will identify any aggressor by name and with particulars in this very place.

Continuing his remarks, the prime minister added: The constitution that has brought me and you to this place, the constitution which has cost us so much, the constitution for which so many sacrifices have been made, the constitution which brought Modarres to this place, which brought Mosaddeq here, which brought Mo'tamed ol-Mamalek here--is this constitution now defunct? Who made this constitution defunct?

The prime minister said: I would like you to tell me why the premiership of Mostofi ol-Mamalek, the premiership of Forughi and the premiership of Mosaddeq ol-Saltaneh were all right, but my premiership is not. The same decree which made those prime ministers also made me prime minister. Was their premiership correct but mine wrong?

In another part of his remarks, Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: Honorable are those who respect the tenets of Islam and the principles of the constitution, and those who refrain from any action which might endanger the nation and the country's independence. The issue of the constitution is for me and for the Iranian nation, particularly in the present circumstances, an extremely important matter. Addressing 200 local and foreign correspondents, I stated that the constitution has left the door open for any change or alteration in the laws. We can be seated here, with representatives of the people casting their votes, with the Majlis and the Senate freely changing whatever they want to change in the constitution.

CABINET TO DISCUSS IRAN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

LD061456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mr Ahmad Mir-Fendereski, the Iranian foreign minister, announced this afternoon that, contrary to rumors, Mr Ardeshir Zahedi's assignment in the United States has neither been extended nor stabilized [as heard] and that he would have no official status in the United States after 19 February 1979.

In an exclusive interview with Iran radio and television, our country's foreign minister said: Iran's withdrawal from CENTO will be raised at a cabinet meeting in the next few days.

Further Report

LD061922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Ahmad Mir-Fendereski has given an exclusive interview to Fereydun Pezeshkan, diplomatic correspondent of the Voice and Profile of Iran. Foreign Minister Mir-Fendereski spoke about the position of Zahedi, Iran's current ambassador in the United States.

In this interview, which took place in his office, Ahmad Mir-Fendereski also said that Iran will withdraw from CENTO, and that this issue will be put forward in the next few days.

Responding to the remark that Turkey and Pakistan--Iran's regional allies in CENTO--in certain circumstances in the past had threatened to withdraw from CENTO in order to obtain concessions from the United States, but had never translated that into action, the minister of foreign affairs, while emphasizing that Iran's continued presence within CENTO is not justifiable within the framework of Iran's new foreign policy, said: Henceforth, Iran will give up one-dimensional policy. From now on we will neither be an appendage of the West nor an adjunct of the East. The Iranian foreign minister noted: Henceforth, the guideline in our international policy and that toward other countries will solely and exclusively be the interest of the Iranian Government.

Asked if, in view of Iran's withdrawal from CENTO, it appeared that Iran would pursue a policy of neutrality and nonalinement, the Iranian foreign minister said: These terms and conceptions are generalities which in effect have been the subject of various interpretations and changes, and entail long judicial and political discussions into which we shall not enter. What is important to us is solely the interests of the Iranian Government.

The head of Iranian diplomacy continued: Iran's new foreign policy is based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and lawful rights of others and I want other countries to understand correctly the real meaning of the great Iranian revolution.

Ahmad Mir-Fendereski strongly emphasized: In the future we shall not be dependent on or follow any government or group of governments, and at the same time we do not intend to quarrel with any country. What we want from other countries is respect for our national sovereignty, independence and lawful rights.

Asked if Iran's withdrawal from CENTO will have any effect on existing relations between Iran, on the one hand, and Turkey and Pakistan, on the other, the Iranian foreign minister said: Iran's withdrawal from CENTO will not only not weaken our relations with Turkey and Pakistan, but rather will expand these relations within the framework of the regional cooperation for development pact on the basis of healthier principles based on the real interests of the Iranian nation and our moral links with these countries.

The Iranian foreign minister also emphasized that one of Iran's immediate foreign policy decisions in future will be a fundamental reappraisal of relations with Israel and support for the rights of the struggling, wronged Palestinian people, and also of support for the black majority in southern Africa and a revision of these relations.

NEWSPAPERS WARNED AGAINST LIBELLING ARMED FORCES

LD061807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] It has been noticed recently that incompetent and irresponsible--and in certain cases self-motivated--persons, in order to instigate and weaken the morale of the personnel of the Imperial Armed Forces, are publishing in the press false reports and articles.

The office of the supreme commanders' staff candidly informs the public that anyone who tries to threaten or weaken the morale of the Imperial Armed Forces or to insult the personnel of the Imperial Armed Forces will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the military judiciary and prosecution law.

LABOR MINISTRY URGES WORKERS TO PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

LD061218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs announced today that, in implementing the government's overall policy on spreading democracy and freedom in society and in view of the fact that, because of unwarranted interference in trade union and labor matters in recent years, workers have been deprived of the necessary security and freedom to hold free and democratic elections for true and trusted representatives, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, being aware of these facts, has therefore prepared itself, in order to eliminate all traces of injustice and oppression in the working community, to provide the cooperation and assistance necessary for holding free and democratic labor elections in accordance with a program which will be announced. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs expects all honorable workers to take advantage of the free atmosphere and favorable conditions brought about in the country at present and, as the vanguards of free elections, prepare themselves to participate in this important trade union and social matter.

PROCONSTITUTION PARTY TO MEET 7 FEBRUARY

LD061831 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The National Unity Front of Iran [jebhe-ye vahdat-e melli-ye Iran] has declared its existence in support of the constitution. In a telephone conversation with the PARS news agency, the National Unity Front of Iran's ad interim Executive Council spokesman declared the existence of the National Unity Front of Iran and placed the following statement at the disposal of the PARS agency:

The multifarious groups and parties which believe in the genuineness of the Iranian revolution and in safeguarding the country's independence and territorial integrity--which necessitates guarding the constitution--at their meeting on 31 January set up the National Unity Front of Iran and declared its existence.

In another conversation with PARS, the same spokesman also announced that members of the Iranian Nation's Cooperative Party [hezb-e ta'avon-e mellat-e Iran], which aimed at guarding the constitution, will meet at 1130 GMT tomorrow, 7 February. The intention of this rally is to make speeches on guarding the constitution.

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAN ESTABLISHED

LD062058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] One of Tehran's evening papers, ETTELA'AT, writes: The communist party has been set up in Iran. Quoting AFP, the newspaper adds: A new communist party called the Communist Party of Iran [hezb-e komyunist-e Iran] has been set up in this country. But this party is not the only communist organization in Iran, and the Tudeh Party is better known. According to the secretary general of the Communist Party of Iran the Tudeh Party is completely discredited, its affairs are controlled by Moscow and, therefore, the setting-up of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party is necessary.

The secretary general of the Communist Party of Iran has adopted the pseudonym Azaryun. He was educated in France and was an activist in the Iranian students organization in France and close to the French Communist Party. According to him the Communist Party of Iran at present is being set up with a maximum of 2,000 members carrying full membership cards, and possesses firearms. Azaryun condemns terrorism, but says: Should anticommunist pressure emerge in the country we will bear arms. In reply to the question: Where do you obtain the arms from? Azaryun said: It is extremely easy to obtain arms in Iran. The center for the sale of contraband arms is situated in the western part of the country; one can buy a submachinegun for 3,000 tomans.

The secretary general of the Communist Party said: These weapons are made in the USSR and Spain, but we do not have any contacts with these governments; our business contacts are with the arms merchants. To the question: Do you have military instructors? Azaryun gave a positive answer and said: A great many Iranian political groups have military instructors, but some of these instructors have received their training in Palestinian camps. But the Communist Party's instructors have not been trained in Palestinian camps. At any rate the use of arms is not the issue. In Iran all young men in the army have learned how to use sophisticated weapons.

Finally, Azaryun, the secretary general of the Communist Party, said: Our party has numerous cells and will soon have a central committee. It is semiclandestine only at present. According to Azaryun the Communist Party of Iran has been set up from the remnants of the Iranian Nation's Socialist Front [Jebhe-ye sosialist-e khalq-e Iran] and possesses an organized intelligence service.

MEMBERS OF REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, BAZARGAN CABINET LISTED

LD062046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT, Tehran's two evening papers, today devote their banner headlines to the programs of the government of Engineer Bazargan and the huge demonstrations which took place today in his support.

KEYHAN refers to Dr Karim Sanjabi as the head of the revolutionary council, and describes the tasks of the provicional government as follows: To hold a referendum on changing the regime, to hold elections to the constituent assembly and to hold elections to the two majlises.

But what does Mr Bazargan say? KEYHAN tonight quotes Mr Bazargan as saying: I am not afraid of the threat of arrest. I would be thankful if arrested since I would be relieved. [as heard] After this short remark Mr Bazargan tonight spoke at some length, adding: My cabinet is not a shadow or a figment of the imagination; it is very serious. However, underneath the same report we read: Bazargan is temporarily relinquishing the leadership of the Freedom Movement.

Further down on page one, together with eight pictures, KEYHAN lists the probable members of the revolutionary council and Mr Bazargan's cabinet: Reza Shayegan, Dr Minaki, General Fereydun Jam, Hasan Nazih, Hasan Bani Sadr, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, 'Ali Asghar Haj Seyyed Javadi, and Dr Yadollah Sahabi. It is said that the election of Mr Bazargan as prime minister took place on the proposal by these individuals.

Informed sources have said that the meetings and names of the members of the revolutionary council are for the moment secret and for various reasons have not yet been disclosed, but soon the names of the council will be officially announced. According to the same sources a number of religious leaders are also members of the revolutionary council. But although the names of the members of this council have not yet been announced Ayatollah Taleqani, Ayatollah Montazeri, Dr Karim Sanjabi, Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, Dr Beheshti and a few others are named as members of this council.

Qutoing sources close to Mr Bazargan, KEYHAN tonight writes: Dr Sahabi, Hasan Nazih, Asghar Haj Seyyed Javadi, Abolhasan Bani Sadr, 'Abbas Sheybani, Ebrahim Yazdi and [word indistinct] have been referred to as some members of his government. It is said that in Mr Bazargan's cabinet the following will hold the following portfolios:

Dr Ebrahim Yazdi	Minister of health
Abolhasan Bani Sadr	Minister of economy and finance
'Ezzeddin Kazemi	Minister of foreign affairs
Reza Shayegan	Minister of labor and social affairs
'Ali Asghar Haj Seyyed Javadi	Minister of information
Dr Minaki	Minister of industries and mines

MEHDI BAZARGAN MEETS WITH BRITISH JOURNALIST

LD071023 London THE GUARDIAN in English 7 Feb 79 p 15 LD

[Liz Thurgood dispatch: "The Political Mullah Without a Turban"]

[Text] Tehran--Dr Medhi Bazargan spent his first night as Iran's provisional prime minister in hiding at his daughter's small apartment in Tehran's wealthy northern suburbs of Shemiran. He had already rejected the offer of a bullet-proof car and was highly embarassed by the presence of a bodyguard who was keeping a constant but discreet watch over a man who had just landed himself one of the toughest jobs in Iranian history.

During the coming weeks, the frail, self-effacing Dr Bazargan will have to try and politicise the mosque's dream of an Islamic Republic. Speaking over an early morning glass of tea, he said his mandate from the mosque was "to stop the bloodshed and to return Iran to a semblance of normality."

His appointment on Monday to the post of provisional prime minister came as a relief to many Iranians, particularly those among the middle-class and intelligentsia who were wary of the mosque's plans for an Islamic republic. To many, it was the first indication that Ayatollah Khomeyni is sticking to his original pledge and does not intend to pack Iranian political life with holy men.

But above all, Engineer Bazargan has a reputation for honesty and realism. He does not bear the stigma of being an "old timer"--a Persian euphemism for a politician who has cooperated with the shah's regime. He has spent five of his 70 years in goal for opposition politics and only last September was held for 10 days in the Kommite prison. This morning's press described the French-educated Bazargan as "a political mullah without the turban, a man who firmly believes religion and politics to be inseparable."

Bazargan is not overly optimistic about his chances of success. He describes the presence of two governments in one nation as "highly dangerous" and few are more aware of the ever-present threat from the armed forces. He has no economic policy--except ending the strikes in both the oil and public sectors--because, very simply, his priorities are political.

Despite denials from a military spokesman, Bazargan said yesterday that he was in touch with the armed forces "at a senior level." He fervently hopes some heat can be taken out of the current confrontational crisis, but refuses to speculate on what role the soldiers and generals might play.

"We are prepared for the worst," he said. "But, we have started our work, and, God willing, we shall finish it." Bazargan has already warned his family that his life is in very real danger.

The next week may well prove to be a critical chapter in the unfolding Iranian drama. Bazargan hopes to have his provisional cabinet list ready within seven days. He won't give away any names, but many suppose it will contain several members from Nehzat Azardi, the political party set up by Bazargan in 1961. Those close to him rule out a possible role for both Dr Bakhtiar--Bazargan's opposite number who was appointed by the shah in late December--and the National Front led by Dr Suarim.

Consultations on the provisional government will be held with the ayatollah but Bazargan insists that Khomeyni has given him a free hand in choosing colleagues for his new cabinet.

There was no question today that Bazargan would be able to enter the little Qajar palace in downtown Tehran that now serves as the prime minister's office. That door, says the engineer, must be unlocked by the people. He hopes it will be peaceful, but already soldiers have been posted outside key ministries. "If we don't get the ministries, we will have to work through the mosques," he said.

Bazargan's top priority during the coming weeks will be the referendum that will give the people a chance to choose between a monarchical system of government and the Islamic republic envisaged by the ayatollah. After that will come the new constitution--which must be approved by Khomeyni's revolutionary Islamic council--then elections for a constituent assembly which in turn will vote for a new prime minister.

If all goes according to plan--and there must be great doubts here--Bazargan doesn't expect to hold office for more than six months. Much will depend on the position of the armed forces.

Bazargan is used to crisis. As head of Iran's oil company, he helped the then Prime Minister Dr Mohammad Mossadeq through oil nationalisation in the early 1950s. Last year he played a vital role in the fledging human rights movement and outside his ninth floor apartment in central Tehran is the damage left by a bomb to prove it.

Few around Bazargan understand Dr Bakhtiar's seeming reluctance to leave office. Bazargan's first appointment with the shah's prime minister in as many as two weeks was abruptly cancelled last night, and Dr Bakhtiar took to the nation's airwaves to describe the situation as "ridiculous." Both men have worked together in the past and were once good friends.

KHOMEYNI TALKS WITH VISITING LAWYERS, JUDGES

LD071118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] This morning lawyers and judges of the judiciary went to the residence of his eminence, the Ayatollah Khomeyni and one of the judges, Dr Mahd Hadi, expressed the group's support for his eminence's views. In his remarks that followed, the Ayatollah Khomeyni referred to the role of colonialism in creating a rift between various sections of Iranian society. Referring to the past 37 years of damage and the need for prosecuting those responsible, he said we should all join hands and work several months to help the country back to normal. The lawyers and judges left the ayatollah's residence at 0930 and stated that they would participate in the march scheduled for tomorrow in support of his views.

KHOMEYNI COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, GAS, OIL

LD061735 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 28 Jan 79 pp 30-31 LD

[Giancesare Flesca interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Neauphle-le-Chateau: "Allah Is Great and Brezhnev Must Realize It"--date not specified]

[Text] Neauphle-le-Chateau--The Ayatollah Khomeyni has decided to return to Iran Friday morning. Millions of people who have proclaimed him their spiritual leader will greet him at Tehran Airport. The possible outcome of the Iranian situation is so closely linked to the religious leader's destiny that we interviewed him in his French exile a few days before his departure.

Question: Ayatollah, until a few days ago you were saying that your return to Iran could have provoked a military coup or even foreign intervention. But you have now decided to return. Why? Do these dangers no longer exist?

Answer: No revolution is immune from danger. However, the Iranian people have clearly shown their desire and ability to struggle. There are many signs that the army, or at least part of the army, is now more kindly disposed to the people's aspirations. The United States must have understood that it cannot continue indefinitely opposing the desires of a people determined to build their own future themselves. The Bakhtiar government is completely illegal, has no popular support and will be quickly swept away like all the others. The only legal power at the present time lies in what I represent. That is why I am returning to my country after 15 years in exile.

Question: Are you returning as the Iranian nation's new head?

Answer: I have already said that I do not intend to assume any public position. Of course, I will continue to help and guide the people who have chosen me as their spiritual leader.

Question: What will your first moves be once you are in Tehran?

Answer: As you know, I have already appointed a revolutionary council and I will announce its composition. The council's job will be to appoint a provisional government which will decide whether the new constitution will be drawn up by a constituent assembly or whether it will be submitted to popular referendum. However, all that will become more definite in the next few days.

Question: If the army or the Americans were to react to your return would you ask other powers for help?

Answer: I will not ask any help for anything. We are not prepared to get rid of one kind of domination in order to fall under another. The Iranian people will provide the answer once again.

Question: The West is very concerned about its own investments in Iran and about oil supplies. What will you do about that? In particular, what do you think of Italian investments?

Answer: We will reexamine all contracts made by the shah's regime with Western enterprises. Those contracts which prove to be superfluous to the country or which were drawn up by corruption will certainly be condemned. That applies to Italy too. However, the West is not alone in having reason to fear on that score. For example, the sale of natural gas to the Soviet Union has turned out to be of little benefit to Iran and too profitable for Russia. In the case of natural gas and oil, plans will be studied for restoring equal conditions of supply to all clients.

Question: Does that mean a price increase?

Answer: Not necessarily.

Question: Will there be nationalizations, requisitions or simply seizure of illicit profits?

Answer: The new government's economic experts will study ways of establishing a certain profit ceiling and will choose the solutions which are fairest and which follow Islamic principles most closely. Of course, we will demand the seizure of profits accumulated by the regime's speculators just as we will demand the punishment of those who have committed crimes against the Iranian people. We will start with the shah obviously, and we will apply for his extradition from the country sheltering him.

Question: You mention punishments. Will these be corporal punishments as the Koran specifies? On several occasions you have mentioned that and other aspects of Koran legislation which, frankly, seem to be anachronistic and which are nevertheless applied in other "Islamic republics."

Answer: I must point out that we have no model of any kind. If, with God's help, we succeed in forming an Islamic republic, it will be the first in the contemporary world.

Question: But Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya too proclaims itself an Islamic republic.

Answer: There are an enormous number of differences. It must not be forgotten that, before Al-Qadhdhafi's arrivel, Libya did not possess the mature social and political forces which exist in Iran. In our country the Islamic republic is springing from a revolution and, whatever happens, it will be something very different.

Question: What will it be exactly? A theocratic republic?

Answer: Certainly not. I have said time and time again that to build a society on the basis of the principles of Islam is an ideological choice, not just a religious one. Islam in fact is an ideology, in which religion represents one aspect. In our view of the world, it is the people who interpret divine will and therefore the Islamic republic can only be based on the people's will, in other words, universal suffrage.

Question: Will there be no exclusions based on membership of other ideological movements or other religious faiths?

Answer: Why ever should we fear minorities in a country where for centuries 95 percent of the people have identified with the principles of Islam?

Question: Let us return to corporal punishment, the flogging of sinners and the whole body of Koranic rules which, we would say in Western language, herald a society which is repressive or at least very severe from the public morality viewpoint. What do you think of this?

Answer: As far as corporal punishment is concerned, this is unquestionably prescribed by the Koran in certain cases; however, the question must be discussed within the Islamic community. As for public morality, we believe that society must be based on collaboration and mutual cooperation, that men must feel responsible toward each other and that life must be founded on honesty and purity. We also believe that the relationship between man and woman must be constructive, aimed at development and not based on unlimited desires which transform both into mere objects. If this is a severe morality, well then, we are in favor of a severe morality.

Question: And what is the place of women in the society you advocate?

Answer: Here too untrue things have been said. We believe that men and women are equal and free to choose their own destiny as they think best. When a family is created there will obviously be a subdivision of tasks within it according to the natural abilities and work of each partner. And in the context of family life there are certainly some issues on which the man has the right to decide.

Question: The governments of Muslim countries are worried by the Islamic revival initiated in Iran under your guidance. Do you think that it could spill over the Persian borders and affect other Muslim countries, perhaps leading to a reunification between Shi'ites and Sunnites?

Answer: I not only believe it and desire it, I am sure of it. A reunification with our Sunnite brothers is desirable not only for us but above all for them, who would finally succeed in freeing themselves from the yoke of governments which have always been unopposed masters of their destinies. Even though the major influence will be felt in the Muslim world, we are convinced nevertheless that our revolution will have consequences throughout the world. We are already beginning to see this. We realize that the spiritual and political values we represent correspond to needs existing not only in countries with Muslim traditions. We are pleased about this because the Islam in which we believe is a universal doctrine, capable of ruling the world, to which the whole of mankind should be converted.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON 6 FEBRUARY 'PEACEFUL' EXCEPT IN ZAHEDAN

LD061130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Following a renewed request for holding gatherings by a group of fellow citizens, the Military Governorate of Tehran and District announced last Saturday in a communique that public gatherings will be permitted, provided that they are orderly, calm and peaceful. Following this, peaceful demonstrations were held in Tehran and a number of Iranian cities today. Our correspondents' reports say that, with the exception of Zahedan, these demonstrations took on the form of peaceful marches.

Our correspondent reports from Zahedan that there were clashes between the opposing factions in the Zahedan demonstrations in this city today, resulting in 30 people injured. The report also says that the condition of three of those injured is serious.

TEHRAN GOVERNORATE CHANGES CURFEW HOURS

LD070852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Military Governorate of Tehran and District issued Communique No 38 this morning, which reads as follows:

Esteemed inhabitants of the capital, in order to bring about greater comfort and well-being for the esteemed citizens, the curfew hours have been changed effective today, Wednesday, 7 February, from (?the previous hours of) 2300 to 0500 to the hours of 2400 to 0500. The Military Governorate of Tehran and District expects the respectable inhabitants of the capital to carefully observe the night curfew hours and assist and cooperate with the officials of the Military Governorate of Tehran and District.

[Signed] Military Governor of Tehran and District, Lt Gen Mehdi Rahimi.

DEMONSTRATIONS TAKE PLACE IN TEHRAN, OTHER CITIES ON 7 FEB

LD071052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] There were demonstrations again today in Tehran and a number of other Iranian cities. The demonstrators carried placards in support of the Ayatollah Khomeyni and Bazargan. Marchers also shouted slogans in support of his eminence, the Ayatollah Khomeyni. So far we have not received any reports on possible clashes either in Tehran or provincial cities.

ARMED GROUP ATTACKS RADIO, TV CENTER AT SANANDAJ

LD071100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At midnight last night a group of armed people attacked the Kurdestan Center of the National Iranian Radio and Television in Sanandaj. In the shoot-out between the attackers and the center's guards 'Ezzatollah Alqafi, a guard at the center, was unfortunately martyred. The attackers fled after other guards returned their fire. A number of cars parked in the vicinity of the building were damaged in the incident.

JAPANESE WORKERS LEAVE, JOINT PROJECTS STAGNATE

TA031712 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 3 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Feb 3 (AFP)--More than 7,000 Japanese working in Iran have recently left the country and a further 1,000 technical workers and engineers are about to leave, Japanese diplomatic sources said today.

Meanwhile, construction of the joint Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex at Bandar e Shahpur on the gulf "is continuing despite very serious financial, material, psychological, and security difficulties," sources close to the Japanese Embassy here said. The factory, due to start up in July, and costing 550,000 million yen (about 2,500 million U.S. dollars), has a projected capacity of 300,000 tons of ethylene per year and is considered the largest of its kind in the world.

Japanese sources said the scheme was 80 percent finished, adding "but taking into account problems of immigration, in obtaining visas and work permits, of payments by the Iranian Government, of transport, of very precarious security, of materials blocked on boats in the ports, the job is practically stagnant."

Out of the total of 7,000 Japanese specialists previously working on the site of the giant project only 3,000 remain who, according to the sources, were "living in a state of fear and uncertainty."

Capital for the company in charge of the project, the Iran-Japan petrochemical company, is provided in equal shares by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), and the Japanese Matsui group.

Informed Japanese sources said the Iranian company was apparently behind in payments, which now reached more than 1,000 million dollars.

Matsui would be "in a very serious situation" if the debt grew any higher, the sources added. Events in Iran have put an end to Iranian-Japanese discussions, which were at very advanced stages, on projects for natural gas liquefaction, a refinery at Bandar Bushehr and a high-speech railway between Tehran and Mashhad.

INDIA

DESAI RETURNS TO DELHI FROM SRI LANKA VISIT

BK061605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister returned to New Delhi this evening after a 4-day visit to Sri Lanka. Mr Morarji Desai was received at the airport among others by the vice president, Mr Jatti, the deputy prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, and other central ministers. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Desai described his visit to Sri Lanka as quite good. Asked about the Pakistan Supreme Court verdict on Mr Bhutto, he refused to comment and said he does not interfere in the internal affairs of another country.

The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, also came back to New Delhi from Madras along with the prime minister on his return from Maputo after attending the nonalined nations meeting there.

VAJPAYEE WARNS U.S. AGAINST ARMING PAKISTAN

BK070308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister has cautioned the United States against the resumption of arms supply to Pakistan in the context of the developments in the neighboring countries. In an interview with a Bombay weekly, Mr Vajpayee pointed out that arms cannot bring about political stability or economic development in a country. He said India would like to see a stable and strong Pakistan, and that can be done only if the big powers keep their hands off the region, he added.

Referring to the Kashmir problem, Mr Vajpayee said India was prepared to settle it with Pakistan in the spirit of the Simla agreement but will not tolerate any foreign intervention.

The foreign affairs minister said India is eager to normalize her relations with China but not at the cost of her friendship with other countries.

AFP NOTES REACTION IN INDIA TO BHUTTO VERDICT

BK061629 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 6 Feb 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Supporters of former Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto held a procession in Srinagar, capital of Indian-held Kashmir, this afternoon soon after the verdict of the Pakistan Supreme Court confirming the death sentence against him reached the city. Reports reaching here said most of the shops in the business district were closed for the day. The demonstrators carried black flags and banners with anti-Zia, anti-American and pro-Bhutto slogans. The demonstration was peaceful.

In New Delhi, a government spokesman declined comment on the court's decision saying it was an internal affair of Pakistan. The news was splashed on the front pages of the Delhi evening dailies. There was no editorial comment.

The pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI), in a press statement, said "all fair and democratic minded people and well-wishers of Pakistan will be deeply shocked" by the court's judgment. Stating that nobody was going to believe that it was "an impartial judicial judgement," the CPI appealed to Prime Minister Morarji Desai to intervene with President Ziaul Haq to grant clemency to Mr Bhutto.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI EXPLAINS SUPREME COURT VERDICT IN BHUTTO CASE

BK061748 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeals of all the convicts against the death sentence awarded to them by the Lahore High Court in the Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case. Pronouncing the judgment in Rawalpindi, the chief justice, Mr Justice S. Anawarul Haq, said that according to the opinion of the majority, the appeal of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto is dismissed and the conviction and sentences recorded by the high court are upheld and confirmed, except that section 301 of the Pakistan Penal Code [PPC] will not apply. The order said that the same position [as heard] will apply in the appeal of convict Main Mohammad Abbas.

The court further said that according to its unanimous opinion, the appeals of Ghulah Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Ifthikar are dismissed, and the convictions and sentences recorded by the high court against the three appellants are upheld and confirmed, except that Section 301 of the PPC will not apply to Ghulam Mustafa. This section relates to culpable homicide by causing the death of a person other than the one whose death was intended.

The leading judgment spreading over 825 pages has been written by the chief justice, Mr Justice S. Anawarul Haq. Mr Justice Mohammad Akram, Mr Justice Karam Elahi Chauhan and Mr Justice Safdar Shah have concurred, with the judgment of the chief justice, in respect of the appeal of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

In his leading judgment, the chief justice observed that although in the grounds of the appeal as well in the oral submissions made at the bar, considerable emphasis had been laid on the point that the present case was politically motivated in the sense that there was an international conspiracy to remove the appellant from power and to eliminate him both politically and physically, it appeared that these matters were extraneous in the record of the case and to its judicious examination.

The judgment said that the state of the present appeal must depend not on the motive of those who reopened the investigation of the case but on the strength and weakness of the evidence produced in support of the allegations made by Mr Ahmed Reza Kasuri in the FIR [First Information Report] as far back as the 11th of November 1974, minutes after his father succumbed to injury during the attack on the complainant's car.

The judgment contained detailed reasons for disallowing three applications made by Mr Yahya Bakhtiar [Bhutto's counsel] for recalling certain prosecution witnesses for further cross-examination, summoning certain persons for court witnesses and other defense witnesses. The judgment said the appellant's plea that since he had boycotted the proceedings in the high court he could not effectively defend himself was not tenable under the law.

The judgment also dealt at length with the objections of the appellant to the mode of the trial and observed that the [words indistinct] of the case relied upon by Mr Yahya Bakhtiar were not parallel to the present case. The objections to the trial, if any, the judgment said, should have been taken before the trial bench, and not having done so, it is too late in the day to urge that it has caused prejudice to the appellant, when factually none is shown. Accordingly, this contention has no force.

The judgment said two approvers--Massod Mahid and Ghulam Hussain--have given sufficient details of the matter in which the conspiracy was initiated and subsequently executed through the agency of the Federal Security Force [FSF]. This evidence, the judgment said, prima facie shows that there was indeed a conspiracy between the appellant as well as the two approvers, to commit the murder of Mr Ahmed Reza Kasuri and that by an execution thereafter his father was killed. If for any reason, the judgment said, the evidence of the approvers is put out of consideration as far as application of section 10 of the Evidence Act is concerned, there is still ample material to furnish reasonable ground for belief mentioned in the section.

The evidence of the complainant, Mr Ahmed Reza Kasuri, supported by the documentary evidence as to the motive; the oral and documentary testimony of Mr (M.R. Vaish); the supporting evidence of Syed Ahmed Khan; the identity of ammunition used in the Islamabad incident and the Lahore occurence as well as the evidence of witnesses Fazal Ali, Amir Badshah and (Gaza Mohammad Amin) about the supply of arms and ammunition from the FSF unit besides the oral and documentary evidence of the subsequent conduct of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, prima facie go to show that there was indeed a conspiracy involving the present appellant and the two approvers. The cumulative effect of this evidence and the [word indistinct] clearly as to create a reasonable ground to the belief that the present matter was the result of a conspiracy.

The chief justice observed that: As a result, I am of the view that the judges in the high court were right in thinking that the requirement for the application of section 10 of the Evidence Act was amply fulfilled in this case.

Appreciating at length the evidence on record, the chief justice in his leading judgment said: I have reached the conclusion that the judges of the Lahore High Court were right in holding that Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto had a strong motive to do away with Mr Ahmed Reza Kasuri owing to their violent political differences and the manner and the language in which Ahmed Reza Kasuri gave vent to his views against the former prime minister and his policies.

Mr Justice Dorab Patel has written a dissenting judgment and has expressed the view that the appeal of the appellants Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Mian Mohammed Abbas be allowed and their sentences and convictions be set aside.

Mr Justice Dorab Patel has, however, agreed that the appeal filed by Mr Ghulam Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Ifthikar be dismissed and that the conviction and sentences recorded against them by the high court be upheld and confirmed.

Another dissenting judgment has been written by Mr Justice Pir Safdar Shah, who proposed that the appeal filed by Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Mian Mohammad Abbas be allowed.

Mr Justice Mohammad Haleem agreed with Mr Justice Pir Safdar Shah. Mr Justice Mohammad Haleem and Mr Justice Pir Safdar Shah, however, agreed with the other judgments of the court that the appeal filed by appellants Ghulam Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Ifthikar Ahmed be dismissed.

The regular hearing of the appeal by the Supreme Court commenced on the 20th of May last and concluded on the 23rd of December last.

DACCA ON BHUTTO REVIEW REQUEST, DEMONSTRATIONS

BK070905 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 7 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpt] The former Pakistan prime minister, Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, has given permission to his lawyer to move the Supreme Court for a review of its decision confirming his death sentence. The lawyer, a former Pakistani attorney general, Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, conveyed to Mr Bhutto in his cell yesterday the Supreme Court verdict. He said Mr Bhutto was in good spirit and was awaiting the official notification of the Supreme Court judgment for moving the review petition.

About the possible appeal to the president for clemency, Mr Bakhtiar said the matter was not discussed with Mr Bhutto. But Mr Bhutto had earlier ruled out any possibility of direct appeal. BBC, however, has reported that the possibility of an appeal for clemency by any of Mr Bhutto's family members is not totally ruled out.

Meanwhile, there had been demonstrations in Rawalpindi and Peshawar by the supporters of Mr Bhutto.

LONDON: BHUTTO'S SON WARNS OF CIVIL WAR

LD061606 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1448 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ex-Premier Ali Bhutto's exiled son warned today there would be a "bloody civil war" in Pakistan if the military government executed his father.

Speaking from his London home Shah Nawaz Bhutto threatened: "If they hang my father there will be revenge and reprisals. "If the young people and students of Pakistan have pledged allegiance to us, they are like sons to my father."

The Pakistan Supreme Court ruled by a split decision today that 51-year-old ex-Premier Bhutto must hang for ordering the killing of a political opponent four years ago. But his son warned that Mr Bhutto's supporters "will not stand by and watch him hang. "First there will be a reaction in the streets," he said. If they start shooting bullets at us, people will shoot back and we will mobilize the people.

He said there would be no appeal for clemency either from Mr Bhutto himself or from members of his family.

But the deposed leader's lawyer has filed for a 20-day stay of execution to give the defence time to prepare a request to ask the court to review its decision to uphold the death sentence.

If the president of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, "makes the wrong decision by hanging my father they are going to have a bloody civil war," said Shah Nawaz Bhutto. "The right decision would be to free my father and hold free elections to decide who should rule the country."

DACCA: PAKISTAN RADIO ASKS PEOPLE TO TURN IN ARMS

BK051725 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 5 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpt] Radio Pakistan has said that persons possessing arms have been asked to deposit them at the nearest police station. The manufacture, sale and purchase of explosive items have been banned in Lahore.